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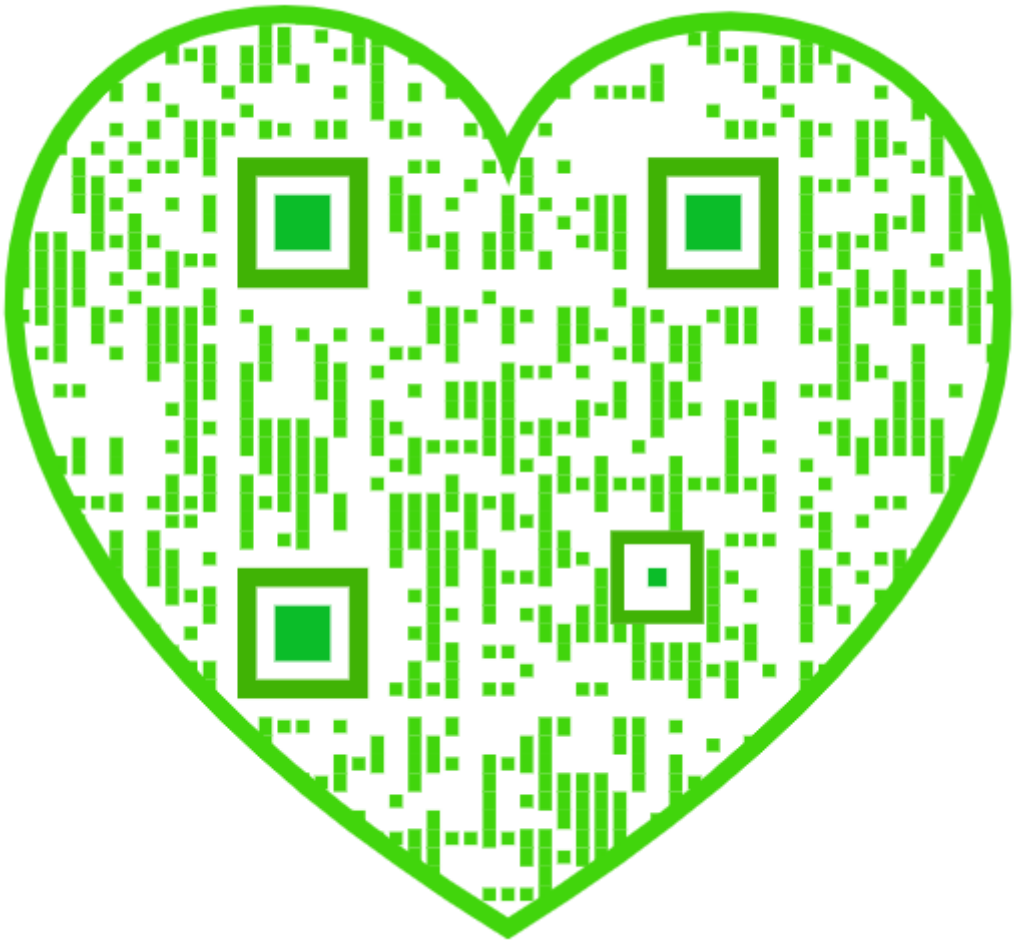

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Painted by I. Ward, A.R.A. *Engraved by Cosmo Armstrong.*

EAGLE,
the finest *Horse ever seen*
and was
the speediest *Horse at Newmarket.*

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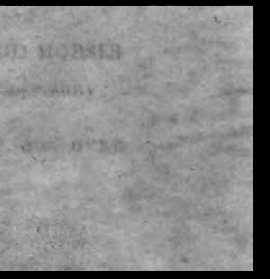
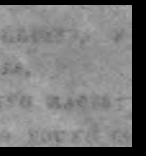
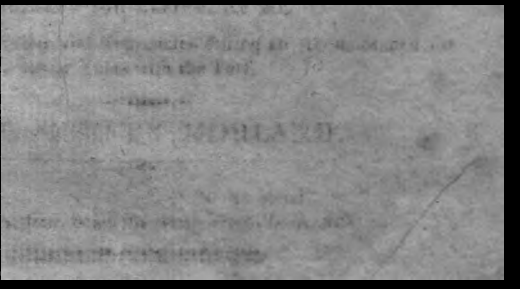
THE







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THE

GENEALOGY

OF THE

ENGLISH RACE HORSE;

WITH THE

NATURAL HISTORY OF HIS PROGENITORS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES

DOWN TO THE PERIOD WHEN FOREIGN BLOOD WAS FIRST INTRODUCED INTO THIS KINGDOM;

COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES:

TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE

General Practice of the most judicious Breeders,

WHEREBY THEY HAVE

IMPROVED & PERFECTED OUR BREED OF BLOOD HORSES

So as to have acquired a decided Pre-eminence and Superiority in the essential Points of

SIZE, STRENGTH, BEAUTY, SPEED, BOTTOM, &c. &c. OVER THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES:

WITH OBSERVATIONS

UPON THE

Present Improved Method of Breeding for the Turf,

ON THE SELECTION OF STALLIONS,

CHOICE OF BROOD MARES,

CROSSING THE BLOOD, OR MIXING RACES;

TREATMENT OF BROOD MARES AND YOUNG COLTS INTENDED FOR RACING, &c &c.

The Result of Observation and Experience during an Acquaintance for many Years with the Turf.

By T. HORNBY MORLAND.

"So the steed,
"With rival ardour, beats the dusty plain."—ARMSIDE.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY J. BARFIELD, WARDOUR-STREET,

Printer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

1810.

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TO THE RIGHT HON.

LORD FOLEY.

MY LORD,

I FEEL a peculiar satisfaction in dedicating the following pages to your Lordship; and should they contain any observations or remarks, which may have a tendency to improve our breed of Race Horses, my labour will be amply rewarded.

I select your Lordship from the list of Sportsmen (who patronise and support a diversion calculated to afford the highest species of gratification) as a *model* and *example* worthy of imitation; to evince to the world, that a Nobleman, when guided by prudence, may promote and encourage this fascinating amusement, without impairing his fortune, or the least reflection upon his morality; and to demonstrate, that *unsullied honor* and *integrity of heart* are compatible with the appellation of *Sportsman*. Thus your

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Lordship stands pre-eminently distinguished on the *Turf*.

In private life, your Lordship may be styled a dignified link in the chain of polite society; for I am at a loss which most to admire, your noble virtues, your inoffensive life, or the suavity of your manners. That nothing may interrupt the inexpressible felicity which arises from the consciousness of your worth, and that you may long continue to dispense blessings and happiness among those who surround you, is,

MY LORD,
the sincere wish of
Your Lordship's
most devoted,
most obedient,
and most humble servant,
T. H. MORLAND.

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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH my principal view, in submitting the following sheets to the public eye, was to convey useful and necessary information to Gentlemen who breed for amusement, and young adventurers upon the turf, who, from their avocations and engagements, have been denied an opportunity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the genealogies of Blood Horses, breeding, &c. yet I am inclined to hope, it will not be deemed unworthy the attention of those Gentlemen who are thoroughly versed in the pedigrees of Race Horses, and experienced in breeding.

In the natural history of the Horse, it will be seen that I have availed myself of the knowledge and observation of that celebrated naturalist, Buffon, and other eminent historians: to which I have added the result of my own observations during thirty years, which have been almost entirely devoted to an attentive examination into the nature and qualities of that noble animal.

My observations upon Stallions, Brood Mares, breeding, &c. may perhaps be allowed

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to merit some trifling share of public approbation; for, notwithstanding that there are many writers, it will be admitted there are very few *attentive observers:* on that account, *practical knowledge* has a strong claim to notice, and in this enlightened age is sure to meet a favourable reception.

Among the individuals of the species, who, by their public performances, have been distinguished for *intrinsic goodness,* it will be seen with regret, how few are endowed with the power of transmitting their valuable qualities to posterity; and that many excellent Racers prove defective as Stallions and Brood Mares: but, on the other hand, we find those few gifted by Nature with such wonderful prolific powers, as to communicate to their offspring, in almost every instance, that stamina, vigour, and energy, which constitute *real goodness,* and every other estimable quality they have been known to possess. Of this description of Stallions, among those of the present time, Sir Peter Teazle stands foremost in public estimation; and next to him, Benningbrough and Gohanna.

Hence it appears, that nice discrimination is absolutely necessary in breeding for the turf; and that we cannot be too particular in the choice of Brood Mares, and selection of Stallions, prefer-

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ring to all others such of the former as have produced good runners, and of the latter such as have begot the greatest number of winners. Without the most scrupulous attention to those particulars, our success in the undertaking will be extremely precarious and uncertain. Any additional expence incurred by this judicious practice, will be amply repaid in the sequel.

The advantages arising from *crossing the blood*, or *mixing races*, are so obvious to every man of experience, that I think it unnecessary to enter into particulars. I shall just briefly remark, that by *mixing races*, we obtain beauty of form, and every other valuable quality. It is from our attention to this particular for two centuries, that we have remedied the defects of conformation, united the essential qualities of speed and bottom in the same individual, and improved and perfected our breed so far, as to have acquired the credit of possessing the most pure, unexceptionable, and beautiful race of Blood Horses in the universe.

To assist inexperienced breeders in this important study, I have distinguished the most valuable strains of blood into classes, which, in respect to consanguinity, have the least relation to each other, and will intermix with advantage.

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In order to form a pretty accurate judgment how far each stallion of celebrity has contributed to the improvement of our breed, I have given a list of the number of winners of his get which have annually appeared in public, by which we are enabled to appreciate his individual, as well as his comparative merits.

The catalogue of Brood Mares will shew what description of Mares have produced the greatest number of Horses, &c. which have been distinguished by their public performances, or justly esteemed either as Stallions, or Brood Mares.

In short, my chief object in publishing this small, but comprehensive Treatise, was to impart necessary information to those who are desirous of obtaining a general knowledge of the genealogy of Blood Horses, &c. without much study; and I hope I have succeeded so far in the attempt, as to enable those who peruse it with attention, to make a judicious selection of either Stallions or Brood Mares, and to breed upon terms of equal advantage with those who have made breeding and racing their peculiar studies.

THE AUTHOR.

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THE

GENEALOGY

OF THE

ENGLISH RACE HORSE.

THE Blood Horse, in grandeur and justness of proportion, surpasses all quadrupeds; neither ferocious nor carnivorous, he possesses the most engaging and admirable qualities: his noble spirit and native courage, attempered by his generous disposition, and attachment to man, entitle him to our particular attention; as of all animals, he seems best calculated to become the servant and associate of man.

Although courageous and intrepid, he suffers not the natural vivacity and fire of his temper to carry him off with a furious ardour; but, from the generosity of his disposition, he regulates his motions, and kindly submits to the will

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of his master: he seems to participate of human pleasures, delivers up his whole powers when required, and encounters the greatest dangers, rather than disobey the mandates of his governor.

When domesticated and familiarized with man, his manners become mild and gentle, his temper social: in the field, his force and ardour are conspicuous by marks of emulation; he anxiously presses to be foremost in the course, he braves danger in traversing a river, or in leaping a fence or a precipice; and it is remarked, that those which are most adventurous in these natural exercises, are the most generous, mild, and tractable, when reduced to a domestic state.

These are leading features in the character of the horse, whose natural qualities have been matured by art, and formed for the services and pleasure of man.

The Persian horses were held in great estimation by the ancients; the Armenian and Arabian horses are supposed to be of that race.

Leo of Africa relates, that there were wild horses in the deserts of Africa and Arabia. Marmol confirms this fact by informing us, that

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small wild horses are to be found in the Lybian and Arabian deserts: he adds, that they outrun the dogs and domestic horses.

According to Marmol, the Arabian horses are descended from the wild horses in the deserts of Arabia, of which studs were formed very anciently, and which multiplied so greatly, as to spread over all Asia and Africa: they are reported to have been swifter than the ostrich.

The Mountain Barbs are strong, swift, and courageous; some of which, according to report, retain the scars they have received in combat with the lion.

Force and dignity are the gifts of nature; address and gracefulness are bestowed by art.

Manners originate entirely from education, which is accomplished by a degree of care and industry, seldom bestowed upon any other animal: we are amply rewarded by the perpetual services of this noble and engaging quadruped.

The venerable Bede says, the English began to use saddle horses about the year 631, when prelates and other persons of distinction rode upon horseback.

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In the reign of Athelstan, the English became jealous of their breed of horses, which at that time were held in high estimation by foreigners; and a law was enacted to prevent the exportation of them, unless they were intended as presents to crowned heads. During the reign of this prince, many foreign horses were introduced into this kingdom.

Edward II. and Edward III. encouraged the importation of foreign horses, and promoted breeding.

The variety of breeds were farther augmented by William the Conqueror, and particularly, during his reign, by Roger de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, who introduced the Spanish stallions into his estate in Powis Land, from which that part of Wales was celebrated for many years for a swift and generous race of horses.

The English Race Horse is an admixture of the Arabian, Barbary, and Turkish horses, which have at different periods, during many centuries, been imported into this kingdom.

King Charles II. had a strong predilection for racing sports; and it may with great truth be said, that his Majesty contributed more to the improvement of our breed, and conse-

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quently to the establishment of the turf, than any person either before or since his time.

A diversion so highly gratifying to the nobility, and which seemed to suit the national taste, when patronized and encouraged by a popular monarch, could not fail to become the fashionable amusement of the age.

His Majesty spared neither expence nor trouble in procuring from foreign parts, celebrated for their breed of horses, the most perfect individuals of their kind. He sent the master of the horse abroad for the purpose of selecting and purchasing the very finest stallions and mares; who succeeded in obtaining several, which were introduced into his Majesty's stud.

The mares thus imported, and some of their produce, were styled Royal mares. The nobility, who were at this time extremely solicitous to give the most unequivocal proofs of their affection and attachment, used their utmost endeavours to promote and encourage his Majesty's favourite diversion: they formed studs, began to breed with spirit for the turf, and as our race of horses was at that time defective, and admitted of improvement, from the introduction of foreign blood, they held out every inducement to their connections abroad to pur-

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chase for them, and transmit to this kingdom the most perfect and valuable Arabian, Turkish, and Barbary stallions and mares which possibly could be procured: and it is to those which were then imported, and at subsequent periods, that we are indebted for the invaluable race we now possess; superior, in my opinion, to any in the world.

ARABIANS, BARBS, & TURKS,

Imported previous and subsequent to his Majesty King Charles's Restoration.

The HELMSLEY TURK, the property of a Duke of Buckingham, was the sire of Bustler.

PLACE'S WHITE TURK, the property of Mr. Place, stud-master to Oliver Cromwell when Protector, was the sire of Wormwood, Commoner, and the great grandam of Windham, Grey Ramsden, and Cartouch.

ROYAL MARES, brought into England by the master of the horse to King Charles II. Some of their produce were styled Royal mares.

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DODSWORTH, though foaled in England, was a natural Barb; his dam, a Barb mare, was one of those styled Royal mares. She was sold by the stud-master after the King's death, when twenty years old, for forty guineas in foal, (by the Helmsley Turk) with Vixen, dam of the Old Child mare.

The STRADLING, or LISTER TURK, brought into England by the Duke of Berwick from the siege of Buda, in the reign of King James II. He was sire of Snake, Duke of Kingston's Brisk, and Piping Peg; Coneyskins, the dam of Hip, and the grandam of the Bolton sweepstakes.

The BYERLY TURK was Captain Byerly's charger in Ireland, in King William's wars (1689). He was the sire of the Duke of Kingston's Sprite, nearly as good as Leedes; the Duke of Rutland's Black Hearty and Archer; the Duke of Devonshire's Basto, Lord Bristol's Grasshopper, and Lord Godolphin's Byerly gelding, all in good forms; Halloway's Jig, a middling horse, and Knightley's mare, in a very good form.

GREYHOUND, the cover for this foal, was in Barbary; after which, both his sire and dam were purchased and brought into England by

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Mr. Marshall. He was got by King William's White Barb Chillaby, out of Slugey, a natural Barb mare. Greyhound got the Duke of Wharton's Othello, and Panton's Whitefoot, both very good horses; Osmyn, a fleet horse, and in a very good form for his size; Duke of Wharton's Rake, a middling horse; Lord Hallifax's Sampson, Goliah, and Favourite, pretty good 12-stone plate horses; Desdemona, and other good mares; and several plate horses, who ran in the North, where he was a common stallion, and served many of the best mares.

D'Arcy White Turk, the sire of Old Hautboy, Grey, Royal Cannon, &c.

D'Arcy Yellow Turk, sire of Spanker, Brimmer, and the great, great grandam of Cartouch.

The Marshall, or Selaby Turk, the property of Mr. Marshall's brother, stud-master to K. William, Q. Anne, and George I. He was sire of the Curwen Old Spot, the dam of Windham, the dam of Derby Ticklepitcher, and great grandam of the Bolton Sloven and Fearnought.

Curwen's Bay Barb was a present from Muly Ishmael, King of Morocco, and was brought into England by Mr. Curwen. He was sire of

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Mixbury and Tantivy, high-formed galloways; Brocklesby, Little George, Yellow Jack, Bay Jack, Monkey, Dangerfield, Hip, Peacock, and Flat Face; two Mixburys, full brothers to the first Mixbury, Long Meg, Brocklesby, Betty, and Creeping Molly, extraordinary high-formed mares; Whiteneck, Mistake, Sparkler, and Lightfoot, very good mares; and several middling galloways, which ran for plates in the North. He got two full sisters to Mixbury, one of which bred Partner, Little Scar, Soreheels, and the dam of Crab; the other was the dam of Quiet, Silver-eye, and Hazard. He served few mares, except Mr. Curwen's and Mr. Pelham's.

THOULOUSE BARB, brought over with the above, and afterwards the property of Sir J. Parsons, was the sire of Bagpiper, Black-legs, Mr. Panton's Molly, and the dam of Cinnamon.

DARLEY'S ARABIAN, brought over by Mr. Darley, brother to Mr. Darley of Yorkshire, who was an agent abroad, and through great interest procured this horse. He was sire of the celebrated racer Childers, and Almanzor; and also of a white-legged horse belonging to the Duke of Somerset, full brother to Almanzor, and thought to be as good; Cupid and Brisk, good horses; Dedalus, a very fleet horse; Dart,

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Skipjack, Manica, and Aleppo, good plate horses, though out of bad mares; Lord Lonsdale's mare in a very good form, and Lord Tracey's mare in a good form for plates. He served few mares, except Mr. Darley's, who had very few well-bred mares, except Almanzor's dam.

Sir J. Williams's Turk was sire of Sir J. Honeywood's two True-Blues, the elder of them the best plate horse in England for several years; the younger was in a high form, and got the Rumford gelding, and Lord Onslow's grey horse, middling horses, out of road mares. It was not known that the Turk covered any bred mares, except the dam of the two True-Blues.

Belgrade Turk, taken at the siege of Belgrade by General Merci, and sent by him to the Prince de Craon, from whom he was a present to the Prince of Lorraine, but was afterwards purchased by Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, and died in his possession about 1740.

Croft's Bay Barb was got by Chillaby, and out of the Moonah Barb mare.

Godolphin Arabian, a brown horse, about fifteen hands high; he was the property of

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Mr. Cook, and given by him to Mr. Williams, keeper of the St. James's coffee-house, who presented him to Lord Godolphin. He was the sire of Lath, Cade, Regulus, Blank, Babraham, Bajazet, &c. &c. which were not only extraordinary good racers, but proved excellent stallions. He died at Hogmagog in 1753, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

The CULLEN ARABIAN was brought over by Mr. Mosco, and was the sire of Mr. Warren's Camillus, Lord Oxford's Matron, Mr. Gorges' Sour Face, the dam of Regulator, &c. &c.

The COOMB ARABIAN was the sire of Methodist, the dam of Crop.

The SEDLEY ARABIAN was sire of Coquette, Greyling, &c.

The BROWN ARABIAN, imported by the Duke of Northumberland, who, about the year 1760, sent Mr. Phillips (a gentleman eminent for his knowledge of blood horses) into the interior parts of Arabia, to procure horses of the genuine and pure breed. He succeeded in purchasing in Yemine, of the Immaun, or King of Sinna, in Arabia Felix, a brown Arabian, which was afterwards called the Northumberland Arabian.

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He was foaled in 1755, and after he landed in England was a private stallion in the Duke's stud until the year 1766, when he was purchased by Mr. Leedes, and served mares in his stud at three guineas and five shillings. He was sire of his Lordship's Ariadne, Nonsuch, Actæon, and Griselda; of Mr. Shaftoe's Mittimus, Mr. Jennings's Ultramarine, Sir J. Douglas's Philippo, Mr. Morrison's Dolly O! He served few mares, although his get were most of them winners.

N. B. The GOLDEN ARABIAN was brought into England with the above; he was sire of his Lordship's Aurora, Ermine, Jew, and a few others.

MOUNTAIN ARAB.

The Mountain Arab is allowed by all writers to surpass the rest of his species. Arabian horses are the most beautiful; they are larger, more muscular, and handsomer than the Barbs. The Arabs preserve with care, and for an amazing length of time, the races of their horses; they know all their alliances and genealogies, and they distinguish their races into three different classes: the first, of a pure and ancient

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race, they call nobles; the second are also of an ancient race, but they have been degraded by vulgar alliances; the third class consists of their common horses. Those of the first class are excessively dear; a very fine horse of this pure breed is worth £3000 sterling, a price almost incredible.

When the son of an Arab attains the age of maturity, his father, agreeable to custom, presents him with his blessing, two suits of arms, two cimeters, and one of those horses, which is considered a sufficient portion. Mares of the noble class are not permitted to be covered, except by horses of the same quality. The Arabs, by long experience, know all the races of their own horses, as well as those of their neighbours.

They know their names, surnames, colours, peculiar marks, &c. When a family have no noble stallions, they borrow one of a neighbour to cover their mares, which is performed in the presence of credible witnesses, who give an attestation of it, signed and sealed before the secretary of the Emir, or some other public person. This attestation contains the name of the horse and mare, and a complete history of their pedigrees. When the mare has foaled, witnesses are again called, and another attesta-

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tion is made, including a description of the foal, and the day of its birth. These attestations enhance the value of their horses, and are always delivered to purchasers. When a mare brings forth a male colt, the pious Arab, in gratitude to the supreme Power, offers up the same sacrifice he does at the birth of a son. The Arabs of the deserts and the people of Lybia rear numbers of these horses for the chace; they pasture them as long as the grass remains, and when it fails, they feed them with dates and camel's milk, which renders them nervous, light, and meagre. There is not an Arabian, however poor, who has not a stud. The Arabs generally ride upon mares, having learned from experience that mares endure fatigue, hunger, and thirst, better than horses: the Turks are not fond of mares, but purchase from the Arabs those horses which they do not intend to use as stallions. The tent of the Arab is also the stable for his horses; the mare and foal, and the family of the Arab, live together promiscuously: these mares are so accustomed to society, that they submit to every kind of familiarity. The Arabs treat their mares with great kindness, and never spur them, unless the occasion be very urgent; so that whenever the creatures perceive the rider's heel make an approach to their sides, they instantly set off with incredible swiftness, and leap hedges and ditches

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as nimbly as stags. If their rider chances to fall off, they are so well trained as to stop short in the most rapid gallop. All the Arabian horses are of a middle stature, very easy in their carriage, and rather meagre than fat: they are dressed every morning and evening with so much care, that not a spot of dirt is left upon their skin; their legs, mane, and tail are washed. During the day they are not permitted to eat, but are watered twice or thrice; at sunset a bag, containing half a bushel of barley, is passed over their heads, and fastened to the neck: this bag is not removed until next morning, when the barley is entirely consumed. In the month of March, when the grass is good, they are turned out to pasture. After the Spring is past, the horses are taken from the pasture, and during the rest of the year are allowed neither grass nor hay, and rarely straw, barley being their only food. When two years, or two years and a half old, they are mounted, having never before that period been saddled or bridled. Every day, from morning to night, the Arabian horses stand saddled at the door of the tent. Those travellers who bestow so much praise upon the Persian horses, allow, however, that the Arabians are superior in agility, courage, strength, and beauty; and that they are more valued in Persia, than the horses of that country. From all these facts it appears, that

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Arabian horses have always been, and still are, the best horses in the world; that from them, either directly, or by the mediation of the Barbs, are descended the finest horses in Europe, in Africa, and in Asia; that Arabia is not only the original climate for horses, but the best suited to their constitution, since, instead of crossing the breed with foreign horses, the natives anxiously preserve the purity of their own race; that, at least, if Arabia be not the best climate for horses, the Arabs have produced the same effect, by the scrupulous and particular attention they have paid towards ennobling their race, and never permitting individuals to mix, which were not most beautiful, and of the finest quality; and that, by the same attention continued for ages, they have improved the species far beyond what Nature would have performed in the most favourable climate.

That by familiarity and caresses we procure more advantage from them, than by force and chastisement; that the horses of warm countries have their bones, hoofs, and muscles more firm and compact than those of our climate; that though heat is more conformable to the nature of these animals than cold, yet excessive heat is exceedingly hurtful to them; that excessive cold is not less injurious; and, in fine, that their constitution and disposition depend almost

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entirely upon climate, food, care, and education. Dry food and warm stables during the Winter, contribute much to the beauty of young colts in England. That the Arabian horses are so fine, nervous, discharged of superfluous flesh, and justly proportioned, is entirely owing to their being brought up in a hot climate, consequently upon a dry kind of food. The shank bone of a blood horse is solid and close in its contexture, the cavity scarcely admitting a straw; whereas the shank of a cart horse is very porous, and will almost admit your finger.

BARB.

Barbary horses have fine long necks, well divided from their withers, and not overcharged with flesh; their heads are small and beautiful, the ears are handsome, and properly placed; their shoulders are light and flat, their withers are thin and well raised; the back is straight and short, the haunch bones are properly concealed, the quarters long and finely turned; the tail set on high; the limbs are fine, handsome, and not hairy; the tendon is prominent, and the foot well formed, but the pastern is often

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long: they are of all colours, but generally grey. In their movements they are apt to be careless, but they are swift, nervous, and light; they are horses of a good size, tractable, and of a gentle nature; they die, but never grow old, retaining their strength and vigour to an extreme old age.

The finest English horses resemble those of Arabia and Barbary, from whence they originally sprung.

TURK.

The Turkish horses are not so well proportioned as the Barbs; their necks are generally slender, their bodies long, and their legs too thin: they, however, are well winded, and bear great fatigue.

Instances of longevity, which would appear incredible to us, are not considered extraordinary in Turkey; you very frequently see horses at thirty years of age, healthy, vigorous, active, and sound.

Althasca, governor of Buda (whom the Grand Seignior caused to be strangled, upon suspicion

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of holding a treasonable correspondence with the French), had two horses in his stables, which he esteemed more than any others that he possessed, though the younger of them was thirty-six years of age; neither did he mount any other horse in time of action, though he had many younger in his suite.

Of all quadrupeds, the horse possesses, along with grandeur of stature, the greatest elegance and symmetry of parts; he elevates his head, as if anxious to exalt himself above the common condition of quadrupeds: in this noble attitude he regards man face to face. The attitude of the head and neck contributes more than all the other parts of the body to give him a graceful aspect.

Symmetry arises from a just proportion and adaptation of parts.

Definition of a grand and beautiful Horse.

The superior part of the neck, from which the mane issues, should first rise in a straight line from the withers, and as it approaches the head, form a curve. The inferior part of the

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neck should have no curvature, but rise in a straight line from the breast to the under jaw, with a small inclination forward.

The superior part of the neck should be thin, with little flesh near the mane. A fine neck should be moderately long and elevated, proportioned to the size of the animal; the head thin, meagre, and not too long; small ears, erect, not stiff, narrow, and placed on the upper part of the head, at a proper distance from each other; front narrow, and a little convex; eye-pits well filled, eye-lids thin; eyes pretty large and prominent, brilliant, lively, and full of fire; the pupil rather large; forehead flat; nose somewhat arched; muzzle small; nostrils expanded and deep, divided by a thin partition; mouth moderately split, lips thin; withers sharp and elevated; the back equal, a little arched; ribs deep, belly capacious; the quarters long and finely turned; the tail set on high; thighs full and muscular; hock round before, broad on the sides, and tendinous behind; the shank thin before, broad on the sides; the *tendo Achilles* prominent, large, and well detached from the leg bone; the fetlock prominent, and ornamented with a small tuft of hair; the pasterns large, and of moderate length; hoof tough; quarters round; heels broad, and a little prominent; frog thin and small; sole thick and

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concave; bosom prominent; shoulders flat, supple, and not too heavy; blade bones declining, and well knit to the withers; fore legs well placed; arms or fore thighs muscular; knees lean; fore legs proportioned to those behind.

It is a common, and at the same time a judicious remark, that length is a great perfection in a race horse. This I am ready to admit, provided he has proportionate substance or powers withal; but when that is not the case, it is a symptom of weakness, yet it is always an indication of speed. A long reach is equally necessary, and is generally a concomitant perfection to that of length. A small head, large thropple, and wide nostrils, are esteemed marks of goodness; respiration being facilitated by the two latter, on which the continuance of bodily exertions greatly depend.

Fitness in a race horse is demonstated by his vigour and energy, good wind, lightness, or, in more explicit terms, that state of bodily condition and appearance, in which the animal frame seems discharged of all superfluous flesh and fat, externally and internally, by means of physic, proper exercise, good dressing, and being fed upon sweet and dry food.

In such a state of condition, the muscles ap-

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pear distinctly marked, and, from their tone and firmness, so well adapted to all the purposes of motion, as to perform their offices without exhausting the strength, or producing any visible symptoms of fatigue. The coat appears bright, the veins prominent, the spirits elate, the animal panting for conquest, and on the least indication given by his rider, eager to exert his utmost powers in competition with his rival candidates for fame.

The natural paces of a horse are the walk, trot, and gallop.

The walk is performed by lifting two legs of a side, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg. For instance: if the horse leads with the legs of the off side, the far hind leg is the first lifted from the ground; and in the time he is setting it down (which in walking is always short of the tread of the fore foot on the same side), he lifts his far fore foot, and sets it down; and just as this is doing, he lifts his near hind foot, and sets it down short of his near fore foot, which is then raised and set down beyond the far fore foot, and so on alternately.

This is the true motion of the walk, which is the slowest and least raised of the three paces.

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To perform this action well, a horse should lift his feet nimbly, raise them above the ground, and perform the four motions with great regularity and firmness.

The trot. Notwithstanding that race horses are not accustomed to this pace, yet a description of the manner in which it is performed, may be agreeable to some of my readers.

In the performance of this action, two legs are upon the ground, and two elevated in the air crosswise (viz.) his far fore foot and his near hind foot, or his near fore foot and his far hind foot.

In the performance of this action, a horse should elevate his fore hand, bear lightly upon the hand, lift his feet quickly, bend his knees, rest no more upon one side of his feet than the other, and repeat his motions rapidly: speed in this pace depends entirely upon the rapidity and quickness of the motions. A horse which strikes far, generally goes with a straight leg, and is unable to repeat this action for any length of time. A person may judge of the manner in which this action is performed, almost as well by the ear as the eye.

The gallop is the swiftest pace, or the motion of a horse at full speed.

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This action is performed with either leg foremost, but commonly with the off fore leg; yet in training race horses, they should be allowed to lead with which leg they choose, and change them at pleasure, as thereby they are enabled to repeat this action much longer.

This action is performed by a bound or leap, lifting both the fore legs at the same time; and when they are just upon the point of touching the ground, the horse lifts both hind legs in the same manner.

Whichever fore leg he moves first, or leads with, it must be followed by the hind leg of the same side, otherwise his legs will disunite.

To gallop united, a horse which leads with either of his fore legs should, while he continues the action, always lift the same fore leg first, and the hind leg of the same side before that of the other side.

When a horse gallops in a circle, he is obliged to lead with the fore leg within the turn, otherwise the motion would be false.

Arabians, Turks, and Barbs beget in England larger horses than themselves. Experience proves, that the stallion communicates to his

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offspring almost all his good or bad qualities, whether natural or acquired.

As the defects of conformation, and the vices of the humours, are more certainly perpetuated than the qualities of the temper, we should reject such as are deformed or diseased. The dam contributes less to the beauty of her offspring than the sire; but she contributes more to stature and constitution: it is therefore of importance to breed from sound, healthy, large mares, capacious in the trunk, and who yield a large quantity of milk; in other words, who are good nurses. Foals more generally resemble the sire than the dam; when they do resemble the latter, it is in the anterior parts of the body, as the head and neck. In this species, the young very frequently resemble their predecessors, even to distant generations. It is a well-known fact in studs, that nearly an equal number of males and females are produced; so that, in regard to sex, the mare contributes her full proportion.

In order to possess a breed of fine horses, the males and females of different countries must have reciprocal intercourse. By crossing the breed, or mixing races, we obtain beauty of form, and every other essential requisit. Every climate, by its influence, joined to that of its

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food, gives a certain conformation of parts. When a warm climate produces redundances in particular parts, a cold climate gives rise to deficiencies in the same parts: hence, when animals of opposite climates intermix, an exact compensation is effected.

The mare's period of gestation is eleven calendar months and some days: they bring forth in a standing position, while other quadrupeds generally lay down. About the time when you suppose the mare will bring forth her colt, she should be carefully attended: they seldom need assistance, yet it sometimes happens that the feet appear before the head, which occasions great difficulty in the delivery. In such cases, the feet should be gently put back, and the nose brought forward, which will greatly facilitate the delivery. After her delivery she will, by a sort of instinct, seek for water; the foal, if it has acquired sufficient strength, will follow, and while she is in the act of drinking at a pond or ditch, will stagger about, and run the risque of falling into the water, from which it would be unable to extricate itself. To guard against such accidents, mares should, for some time previous to their delivery, be confined in dry grounds, where there are no ponds or ditches; or in spacious boxes or outbuildings, and attended frequently both day and night.

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When brood mares, either through age, infirmity, or any natural defect, do not yield a sufficient quantity of milk for the nourishment of their young, cow's milk, given immediately after it is drawn from the udder, is the best substitute, and will greatly promote the growth of the colts.

Our unwearied assiduity in selecting the most beautiful foreign horses, and crossing our breed with them for ages, has been amply rewarded: the present race of English blood horses now admitting of no farther improvement from them, claim a decided superiority over those of any other country. Indeed, England seems peculiarly calculated and adapted to the purpose of breeding and training horses for racing, or the sports of the field: the purity, elasticity, and salubrity of the air, arising from its free circulation, the temperature of the climate, the luxuriance, sweetness, and variety of the herbage, the excellence of the water, quality of the grain, varied and diversified face of the country, are benefits which few other nations afford in an equal degree.

The demand from America, Russia, the East and West Indies, for English blood horses, is a convincing proof of their superiority: very liberal prices have lately been given for horses

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which have distinguished themselves upon the turf, by those who have been commissioned to purchase them for their foreign connections, with a view to improve the breed of other countries.

In conformity with the design of nature, the hair of the tails of brood mares should be permitted to grow to its full length, as it seems intended for the purpose of lashing off flies, troublesome insects, &c. &c. by which they would otherwise be constantly annoyed for some months in the Summer, during the heat of the day. The continual agitation occasioned by troublesome insects, without this natural defence, would lessen the quantity, and affect the quality of the milk, to the great injury of the young.

Mares are in season nine days after their delivery, and may safely be covered the ninth and tenth days; nine days afterwards, may be covered a second time, if in season; and so on every ninth day, until their ardour abates, which happens a few days after conception. Mares should be kept quiet, and in a retired situation, until conception is effected. The stallion sometimes quits the mare without consummating: this may be known by the enlargement of the nut of the yard. If the trunk of his tail vibrates before he descends, you may be

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certain he has emitted. Dry grounds are best calculated for studs. The necessity of crossing the breed, to prevent degeneration, is a necessary and important study in every species.

The general prototype, or model of the beautiful and the excellent, seems to be dispersed over every region of the earth, a portion of which resides in all climates, but always degenerates, unless united with another portion brought from a distance.

Count de Buffon is of opinion, from all the observations of breeders of horses, that the male has greater iufluence upon the offspring than the female: he is convinced of it not only in horses, but in man, and other animals, that the male has more influence upon the external form of the young, than the female; and that in every species the male is the principal type of the race; though the female seems to have more influence on the specific character of the breed, she never improves it, the male alone enjoying the faculty of supporting the purity of the race, and rendering it more perfect.

With due deference to the opinion of that celebrated Naturalist, I think it proper to remark, that in my experience I have observed, that some mares produce the resemblance of

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whatever horse they are impregnated by, while the produce of others participate of the likeness and qualities of sire and dam; and there are mares which invariably produce the likeness of themselves to every description of stallions. I am convinced from numerous observations, that this is not only the case among horses, but in our own species.

In order to elucidate this subject still farther, it will not, perhaps, be deemed improper to give an account of the established practice in breeding mules, pursued in those countries where they are in general use, for all the purposes to which we apply horses.

The mule is a mongrel kind of quadruped, commonly generated betwixt an ass and a mare; though sometimes they are produced betwixt a horse and a she ass. The last kind are generally very dull and stupid, partaking too much of the nature of the ass; for which reason, they are seldom bred in this manner: besides, they are considerably smaller than the first-mentioned sort. The mule has all the good qualities of the ass, without its bad ones: it is as patient of fatigue, and as capable of enduring hunger; but it is in a great measure destitute of that stupidity which so strikingly characterises the ass, and is equally tractable with the horse

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himself. It is sufficiently swift of foot for all common purposes; besides which, it is a handsome creature when properly bred, and is, in a word, so well fitted for a variety of different services, that nothing can be more likely to pay the adventurer, than raising them in a place where they will thrive. The mule, when well descended, and well fed, will arrive at nearly the size of a moderate horse: many have been known to measure fifteen or sixteen hands high, and they are very strong, as well as sure footed; which qualities render them very valuable in several parts of Europe, where the countries are mountainous, and the road stony; for they will travel with the greatest security and ease, where a horse would be in danger of breaking his neck.

They perform excellently likewise in the draught, and will travel several weeks together with six or seven hundred weight upon their backs, without manifesting the least symptom of fatigue.

In Spain, those that are intended for travelling, or for shew, are bred between very large he asses and Spanish mares: these are tall and stately, and their colour is usually inclining to black. A larger kind are, however, produced by these asses out of Flanders' mares: these are

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frequently seventeen hands high, and as large set as our common coach horses; but they are much stronger than horses of the same size, will bear greater hardships, and be fed with a great deal less expence; and at the same time they are less subject to distempers, which are great recommendations, and shew plainly how much it would be to the farmer's advantage, to have them always about him.

They are equally fit for the saddle as for the above-mentioned laborious employments: they are easily broke and managed, and walk or trot very pleasantly; and if it should ever become a practice in England to breed them, they might be suited exactly to the purposes for which they are designed, by making choice of proper mares, for they take much more after their dams than the sire. Those for the road should be bred from light-made mares, and those for the draught, &c. from the larger bodied and stouter breed.

One very substantial reason why we should breed them in this country is, that such as are bred in colder climates are always better, more lively, and longer lived, than such as are bred in hot countries. As to the objections which some have raised about their being vicious, it is a complaint that is only made where there are

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but few of them kept, and those few badly treated; for where they are common, and treated in the manner of horses, no room for a complaint of this nature is found to exist.

It has been observed, that among horses, foals in some instances partake more of the nature of the dam than the sire; and this is strikingly perceptible in mules; for those which are bred betwixt an ass and a mare partake more of the nature of the latter, and are beautiful, lively, swift, and docile, inheriting only the good qualities of the ass, such as his patience, perseverance under fatigue, &c. while, on the other hand, those which are bred betwixt a horse and a she ass, partake more of the nature of the ass, being dull, heavy, sluggish, ill formed, and small.

Let the person, therefore, who would breed mules, take care that he does not fall into the mistake of supposing that it is the same thing, so one parent be the ass, and the other of the horse kind; for the difference is too great and obvious to be overlooked.

As the mare is to be suited to the service for which the mule is intended, so great care should likewise be taken to put her to a proper ass: he should have all the marks and characteristics of

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a good one, but, above all things, he should be large. The fine mules which we meet with in other parts of Europe, are bred from the tallest asses which can be procured, and their finest mares; the former of which they purchase at an immense price. The mare is put into a hollow place, railed in, and the ass has the advantage of the higher ground given him for covering her. We may clearly perceive in this circumstance of the generation of a mule, the abhorrence in nature to monsters or animals produced between two distinct species.

It was formerly believed among the ancients, that new kinds of savage creatures were produced annually in Africa from the copulation of different kinds, and the increase of the monsters so produced: but in this enlightened age, such opinions are known to be erroneous; and we see in the instance of the mule, that two creatures of different species, though of the same family, are brought with difficulty to copulate; and that when they are, though they produce a creature that is different from both, yet that creature is not endowed with power to propagate his kind again.

The pretence that there have been instances of mules propagating their species, or that there is anywhere existing a kind of mules which pro-

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duce their own kind among one another, is equally as false as the production of the new species of monsters in Africa. The horse and the ass are with difficulty got together, in order to produce this animal; and when that is done, there is no fear of carrying the power any farther. The mare is always averse to receive the ass, and in the same manner the she ass is unwilling to copulate with the horse; insomuch, that where they breed mules, they frequently make a practice of putting the ass colt to suck a mare, and the mare foals to suck asses, in order, as they imagine, to make them in some degree partake of the nature of the animal from whom they derive their nourishment. But this can have no real effect, and is only mentioned, to shew how sensible the breeders of mules are, that there is a repugnancy betwixt the two species to come together: and it is certain, that the mule is entirely destitute of the power to generate.

The Godolphin Arabian contributed more to the improvement of our breed of horses, than any other foreign stallion, either before or since his time; and it was entirely owing to accident, that the invaluable qualities of this Arabian were first discovered. Hobgoblin (to whom this Arabian was kept as a teazer) refusing,

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from some antipathy, to cover Roxana, the groom had her covered by the Arabian, the produce of which connexion was Lath, who grew to be a horse of great size and beauty, and proved to be the best horse (Childers excepted) that had ever appeared at Newmarket. In 1737, the first time Lath started, he won the great stakes of 1000 guineas, for four years old, at Newmarket. Cade (the sire of Matchem) was full brother to Lath. From this fortunate circumstance, the Arabian became deservedly popular as a stallion, and was not only the sire of Lath and Cade, but also of Regulus, Babraham, Bajazet, Dismal, Blank, Old England, &c. &c. This Arabian was a brown horse, about fifteen hands high, with great powers, and was first the property of Mr. Cook, who gave him to Mr. Roger Williams, of the St. James's coffee-house, by whom he was presented to Lord Godolphin; whose property he was for several years previous to his serving Roxana, and until his death, which happened in the year 1753, at Hogmagog, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

As no pedigree came over with him, it was generally supposed that he was stolen.

In breeding for the turf, it is unreasonable to

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expect that our endeavours will in every instance be crowned with success—" Perseverance seldom fails."

The breeder who selects his stallions with peculiar care, nice discrimination, and particular regard to pedigree, justness of proportion, size, powers, temper, constitution, and the essential qualities of speed and bottom—at the same time crossing the blood of his mares judiciously; endeavouring also to remedy the personal defects, deficient properties, and inferior qualities of the mare, by the beauty, admirable properties, and brilliant qualities of the horse, or *vice versa;* will be more likely to succeed in producing a beautiful and unexceptionable race of horses, than the person who pays little or no attention to all or any of the particulars I have enumerated.

Chance and accident are so allied with all our pursuits, but more particularly those of the turf, that in some instances luck predominates over skill and judgment. A worthy Baronet (whose experience in breeding, and knowledge of racing, gives weight to his observations) declared in my hearing, that he would rather possess a "lucky horse" than a "good one."

It is the interest of every breeder, in forming

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a stud, to purchase such mares as are free from all hereditary infirmities, and have produced winners; and to select stallions, which not only are of acknowledged celebrity on the turf, but which have also proved themselves good stock-getters.

Speculative experiments may suit gentlemen of large fortunes; but the judicious breeder, aware of the expence which might unnecessarily be incurred, confines himself to the established practice of men, whose experience and success in breeding render them worthy of imitation.

The season for copulation between the horse and mare, by an established custom, is the space of time between the 1st of February and the 14th of July, about five months and a half. Now, as it frequently happens that some mares in a stud are barren, it is of material consequence that such mares should be stinted as early in the season as possible. The produce of these mares, in all probability, will be engaged in stakes, and start at two or three years old; and as blood horses take the dates of their ages on the 1st day of May annually, whether foaled previous or subsequent to that time, the colts which are brought forth in January or February, will possess numerous advantages

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over those produced three or four months later, in respect to size, strength, &c.

When a mare brings forth early in the Spring, she should not be allowed to go out of her box or shed into the open air, until the fourth or fifth day after her delivery; and even then she should be attended, to prevent the foal from laying down upon the cold ground, which would endanger its life, being very susceptible of cold at this tender age.

I lost one of the finest colts, I think, I ever bred, by Whiskey, dam by Highflyer, in consequence of suffering the dam to go into a paddock for two hours, even in the month of April. It caught a violent cold, which produced an inflammation of the bowels, that carried it off almost immediately. They should be inured to the cold air by degrees, until they are able to bear it without injury.

Mares which have brought forth colts, are generally inclined to copulate nine days after their delivery. It has been a practice of mine to indulge this periodical propensity on the ninth, tenth, and eleventh successive days, either early in the morning, or in the evening; from which mode of practice, conception has,

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in most instances, been effected without any unnecessary loss of time.

When you are thoroughly convinced the mare is stinted, obvious from the extreme aversion she shews towards the stallion, she may then be turned out to pasture in the company of her own sex. I have always considered it necessary to allow brood mares, if barren, a reasonable allowance of oats, which should be given twice in a day: those which give suck should be liberally fed, as the quantity and quality of the milk is greatly improved thereby; consequently, the growth of the foal is greatly promoted.

Sheds are equally necessary to protect them from the scorching rays of the sun in Summer, and spacious airy boxes to defend them from the inclemency of the weather in Winter; which should be kept clean and well littered. Thatch is a covering for sheds preferable to slates or tiles, being cooler in Summer, and warmer in Winter.

Sweet oats, fragrant upland hay, soft water, airy, spacious, and well littered boxes; cleanliness and regular attention are so indispensibly necessary in breeding for the turf, that it would be ridiculous to expect a large, beautiful, and healthy race of colts, without the most scrupulous attention to all those particulars.

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Foals may run with their dams until Michaelmas, when it will be proper to wean them: they should be put in pairs, or separately, into comfortable boxes, fed with sweet thin-skinned oats and fragrant hay, and not allowed to go abroad for ten or fourteen days, when the traces of natural affection for their dams will be obliterated from the memory. It will be advisable to feed them thrice every day, mixing a little bran now and then with their oats, or giving a mash to keep the body in a proper state. Foals intended for racing, having been accustomed to feed upon oats along with their dams during the Summer, if kept clean and warm, are well littered, and regularly fed, seldom experience any check in their growth, in consequence of being separated from their dams. At the expiration of ten or fourteen days, they may be suffered to exercise themselves for a few hours in the middle of the day, in a well-fenced paddock, when the weather permits.

Accidents frequently happening from the general mode of haltering foals, and lashing them to a tree, post, &c. immediately; it has been my practice to catch an opportunity of fixing the headstal upon the head in a box, tying a firm knot underneath the jaws, to prevent the halter from cutting them; I then fix a strong

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tape or cord, seven or eight yards in length, to the end of the halter, which I throw upon the ground, and entice the foal, with oats in a sieve, to follow me out of the box into a paddock. When arrived in the paddock, I take hold of the tape or cord, and advance with my back to its head a little forwards; at the same time the foal is followed by a person with a whip in his hand, which he flourishes a little, by which means the foal is impelled to follow the person who precedes it, and by a few lessons is taught to lead quietly. The headstal is suffered always to remain upon the head, with the shank rolled neatly up. It is almost unnecessary to add, that kindness and gentle treatment are peculiarly necessary at this tender age.

The foals may be treated in the manner I have directed during the Winter, allowing them as much corn (oats) as they will eat without waste, until they can have the benefit of Spring grass, when the fillies may be turned out into paddocks in pairs; but the colts must be kept separate, for having now attained to a considerable size and strength, there is great danger to be apprehended from the violent manner in which they attack each other in play.

Continue to feed them with a liberal allow-

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ance of oats twice or thrice in the course of the day, and allow them a small quantity of very sweet hay daily.

About the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, the doors of the boxes or hovels may be left open, and they may be allowed to go out and in at pleasure; but in cold weather, they should be always shut up during the night.

Lucern generally precedes Spring grass, is gently aperient and cooling, and very much relished by young colts at this season. When you have a sufficient supply of this plant, bran and mashes may be discontinued.

Carrots are esteemed very cooling and wholesome food, affording a great share of nourishment; and when washed clean, and sliced traversely, may be given to young colts once a day, or oftener, during the Winter, being a palatable and acceptable treat.

Tares are preferred by horses to any other description of green food, and, in my opinion, promote the growth of young stock more than any other herbage. They should be cut early in the morning, with the dew upon them, and given fresh, with a liberal allowance of corn.

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Some breeders recommend bruised oats for foals when weaned, which, they say, will prevent inflammations of the eyes, occasioned by mastication; but as I never observed that any bad effects were produced from giving them whole, I have adhered to the common practice.

The herbage of paddocks, constantly fed off by horses, will, in course of time, become coarse and rank in several places, where the horses will refuse to feed: to remedy which defect, and to improve the quality of such inclosures, it will be necessary to feed them off very close with sheep and horned cattle in the Autumn, as they make choice of many plants which horses refuse. This may also be practised, when necessary, in the Summer, during the night, when the colts may occasionally be shut up.

The horse selects the shortest and most tender herbage, allowing that which is longer and harder to shed the seeds; but the ox devours all the large stems, and gradually destroys the coarser kinds of grass. The ox does no injury to the pasture he feeds upon, only biting off the extremities of young herbage; and as he does not disturb the roots, the growth is little re-

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tarded: hence in a few years, grass pastured by horses only, degenerates; while the ox or cow improve the herbage on which they feed.

The dung of the ox is, in any state, an excellent manure, while that of the horse, dropped in the pasture, has little tendency to enrich the soil; yet the dung of horses collected in the stable, and suffered to ferment in a dunghill, becomes a manure superior to that of the ox.

The ox restores to the earth as much as he takes from it; he enriches and improves the pasture on which he feeds: the horse impoverishes in a few years the best pasture lands.

At Michaelmas, when colts are about eighteen months old, it is the usual practice to break such as are intended to start at two or three years old.

The mouth of the horse is endowed with such amazing sensibility, that to this organ, in place of the eye and ear, man applies for conveying the indications of his will to this animal; the slightest motion or pressure of the bit gives him notice, and determines his course. This organ (the mouth) is so delicately sensible of the bit, as to require a light and nice bridle hand, for the smallest abuse renders the bars of the mouth

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callous, which admit of no cure. When horses are well educated, the least pressure of the thighs, or the slightest movement of the bit, are instantaneously attended to.

By means of the bridle, the horse is taught to keep his head in the most pleasing and graceful attitude; and the smallest sign or slightest movement of the rider, is sufficient to make the animal assume its different paces.

Horses cast their coats twice in every year, viz. in the Spring and Autumn; and as they are at such times weaker, consequently less able to endure fatigue, they require more indulgence and care, and a more liberal allowance of corn.

The horse sleeps much less than man: when in good health, he never lies above two or three hours at a time; he then rises to eat, and after he is satiated, he lies down again; but upon the whole, he sleeps not more than three or four hours in the twenty-four.

Ferocious horses may be tamed, by depriving them of sleep, until they are weak and ready to fall down. Feeding them in this state, softens their tempers surprisingly.

The sweets of habit supply all they have lost

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by slavery: when oppressed by fatigue, the place of repose is full of delight.

Action.—When a horse lifts his fore legs, in order to walk, this movement must be made with steadiness and facility, and the knee must be bended; the lifted leg must appear for a moment to be supported, and when let down, it must be firm and equally supported on the ground, before the head receives any impression from this movement. In walking, a horse should raise his shoulders, and lower his haunches.

Lightness is not the only good quality in the movement of the horse; he should likewise be uniform before and behind.

Race horses should be allowed to gallop with either leg foremost; for by changing legs their distress is alleviated, and they are able to continue this violent exercise longer.

The spring of the hocks contributes as much to the motion of galloping as that of the loins; while the latter make an effort to elevate and push forward the anterior parts, the spring of the hocks breaks the stroke, and softens the shock: hence, the more uniform and strong the spring of the hocks, the gallop is softer and more rapid.

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Young colts should be accustomed to this exercise for a length of time, previous to their starting publicly; as custom and constant practice convert any exercise into a second nature.

The horses of Arabia or Barbary, which are destined for hunting, seldom eat herbage or grain; their common food, which consists of dates and camel's milk, is given them every morning and evening: these aliments, instead of fattening the horses, render them meagre, nervous, and very fleet. They spontaneously suck the camels until they are fit for exercise, which is not before the age of six or seven years.

The horse possesses a memory more retentive, and a stronger recollection of past occurrences, than any other quadruped, the elephant excepted: he clearly recollects any remarkable incident which has occurred in his youth, during the remainder of his life, even to the period of his dissolution.

Surprising and almost incredible instances of this retentive faculty, have frequently occurred to those who have been most conversant with this noble animal.

This points out to us the care and attention required in his education, as the habits, whe-

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ther good or vicious, contracted in his youth, will remain fixed through life.

Generous, sagacious, and docile, he obediently submits in youth to the will of his preceptor, who has the power of forming his manners and motions, to suit the purpose for which he is intended.

It therefore becomes indispensably necessary to employ a patient and experienced colt-breaker, thoroughly conversant with the principles of the art, who, by kind and gentle treatment, forms the manners and regulates the motions of the animal to his will; whereby he acquires the most graceful carriage and elegant motions, preserving a sweetness of temper withal so absolutely necessary, whenever he shall be required to exert his utmost powers.

Gentlemen conversant with racing, need not be informed how much depends upon temper, when heats are closely contested.

I lament that many colts of great promise, and deeply engaged in stakes, have been entirely ruined by the unskilfulness and cruelty of pretenders to this art; who are not only ignorant of the general mode of practice, but frequently more ferocious, and less sagacious, than the

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noble animal which injudiciously has been entrusted to their care and tuition: for instead of adopting a mild and lenient mode of treatment, forming the animal, by progressive steps, to obedience and submission, with particular regard to the peculiar temper and disposition of the individual (horses differing in temper as much as men), the barbarian enforces by cruelty, that which might more easily have been effected by kindness; and with an iron hand subdues the native energy and generous ardour peculiar to this noble animal, on the preservation of which every thing depends; substituting in their place stubbornness, and a spirit of disobedience. From harshness and severity at this tender age, the constitution is frequently impaired, the frame enervated, and the animal incapacitated for life.

Thus, by our carelessness and inattention to this particular, the pleasing hopes we had formed terminate in disappointment and mortification.

The animal, who had long been the object of our tenderest care and unremitted attention, and who gave us great reason to hope he would one day aspire to the distinction of victor in the course or the chase, is unfortunately precluded

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from the possibility of even becoming a candidate for fame.

I am inclined to hope my observations upon a matter of such importance, will induce breeders in future to employ patient and experienced breakers, having pointed out the absolute necessity of preserving the native fire and energy of this noble animal in their full force and vigour.

I have lately had an opportunity of consulting an experienced and judicious breeder and trainer, upon the benefit derived from grass, by young colts bred for the turf: he is of opinion (and I perfectly agree with him), that grass is not beneficial to colts which start at two or three years old, except for six weeks or two months in the Spring and early part of the Summer, when yearlings. The superior beauty and elegance of the Arabian horses is, I am convinced, owing to the warmth of the climate, and their being almost constantly fed with dry food; for it is only during a part of the year that green barley or herbage can be procured. Colts allowed to graze in pastures for a length of time, acquire a redundancy of flesh upon several parts of the body, but particularly about the head, neck, and shoulders, which can never

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afterwards be reduced or wasted by physic or exercise.

This superfluous and unnecessary load of flesh must, when the animal is required to exert his utmost powers, retard his motions, and impede his progress; and it will be admitted, that he is less beautiful on the same account.

The finest horses and best racers ever bred by Sir Frank Standish, were brought up at Newmarket, under the care of Mr. Richard Prince, upon dry food, except a little grass in the Spring and Summer, when yearlings.

A convincing proof of the advantages arising from this mode of breeding, is exemplified in the race horse Eagle, now in my possession; who, in regard to size, grandeur, and justness of formation, is allowed by all judges to be, without exception, the finest horse in this, or perhaps any other kingdom; and I believe, in the essential quality of speed, he never has been surpassed by any horse since the time of his grandsire Eclipse: he also enjoys a most excellent constitution, having been eight years in constant training, and never unsound or indisposed during the whole time.

I received him from Mr. Prince in perfect

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health and fine condition, and am happy to say he never has refused a feed of corn since that time.

Dry sweet oats, fragrant hay, cleanliness, and constant daily exercise, are absolutely necessary to promote health and invigoration: horses which enjoy these benefits, are seldom in want of medicine.

It has been remarked by an attentive observer, that more horses, which are high fed, and stand long at rest in warm stables, die from inactivity, or want of due exercise, than from any other class of diseases. Horses, from their natural activity, require exercise more than most other animals; and when properly given, it is productive of the most salutary effects. It is more particularly necessary to such horses as are high fed, than to those which live more moderately; it enables us to preserve them in a perfect state of health, as thereby their food is converted into wholesome nourishment; it promotes a free circulation of the blood, and all the glandular secretions and discharges; it invigorates the whole system, gives an additional flow of spirits, adds firmness and strength to the muscles, promotes insensible perspiration, assists digestion, and prepares the body for fresh supplies of aliment; it enables the animal to endure

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labour without fatigue: in short, without constant and habitual exercise, no animal can enjoy a state of perfect health; much less the horse, formed by nature for active labour.

High feeding, without proper exercise, is productive of a numerous train of evils, such as indigestion, flatulencies, costiveness, &c. &c.: the circulation of the blood becomes languid; hence arise glandular obstructions, and the viscidity of the fluids; the sheath and legs swell, the latter breaking out at the heels in sores, denominated the grease; the whole mass of juices seem disposed to putrefaction, incurable diseases follow, and death too frequently terminates the scene.

Having enumerated the benefits arising from constant exercise in the open air, and, on the other hand, pointed out the evils which are generated from the want of it, I must naturally conclude, that every man of common understanding will rather choose to breed from a stallion who is fed upon wholesome provender, and exercised daily, than from one who is shut up in a close stable for the greatest part of the year, denied the benefit of pure air, and almost suffocated with the stench of his own dung, the only litter which is allowed him.

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The sire, whose blood is pure and uncontaminated, whose strength, activity, and vigour are conspicuous in every movement, must impart to his offspring not only a sound constitution, but that native fire and energy, which is necessary to support them under the severest exertion of their powers.

I do not hesitate to confess, that I do form the highest expectations from the offspring of Eagle and Hap-hazard, whose colts are large, beautiful, and racing-like.

The extraordinary powers and speed of the former, and the lastingness, bottom, and ability to support frequent running of the latter, added to the union of the Herod and Eclipse blood, do entitle them to the notice of every judicious breeder. I feel great interest in the proof of their stock, and until it appears to the contrary, which I trust never will be the case, I am firmly inclined to think it will equal my wishes; and that the sons and daughters of Eagle and Hap-hazard will rival their sires in the annals of fame, and perpetuate those valuable qualities they are acknowledged to possess in so eminent a degree.

The heath contiguous to Newmarket affords the best training ground in this kingdom, and was an open country until of late years: it is

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diversified into hills, vales, and plains, in the most pleasing manner, affording all possible variety of courses. The soil is of such a peculiar contexture, that the ground is never unfit for racing during the whole year; not binding by the heat of the sun in Summer, nor cutting up in rainy weather, the wet being instantly absorbed as it falls. The elasticity, salubrity, and free circulation of the air, are great advantages in training for the turf; for it has been ascertained from repeated experiments, that race horses, trained upon flat grounds, are not so well winded, of course not upon an equality, in respect to fitness, with those who are exercised upon the gentle ascent of rising grounds, in open and elevated situations.

Training of race horses is reduced to a science at Newmarket: it is conducted with care, attention, regularity, and a degree of secrecy surpassing belief. The stables are commodious and convenient, and contiguous to the heath; calculated to afford every comfort to their noble inhabitants, who are attended, fed, dressed, and exercised with extreme regularity. A stranger finds difficult access to these stables, unless introduced by a gentleman who has horses in training, or who is upon terms of intimacy with the training groom.

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The inns are respectable, and afford excellent accommodation upon reasonable terms: they frequently are so crouded with sportsmen at the meetings, that it is impossible to procure a bed, unless it has been previously engaged for the week, being the duration of each meeting.

There are seven meetings in the year, viz. three in the Spring, one in July, and three in the Autumn. The Craven, or first meeting in the year, always commences upon an Easter Monday; and there is an interval of a week between the meetings in the Spring, and the same between those in the Autumn.

The Jockey club is composed of the first nobility and most respectable gentlemen in the kingdom: the ballots for members thereof are in the new rooms at Newmarket, on the Tuesday in the first Spring meeting, and on the Tuesday in the second October meeting. The candidates must be proposed by members, and their names put up in the card room in the meetings preceding the ballots. Nine members at least must be present at the ballot, and two black balls exclude. The members of the Jockey club meet annually to dine together, the day previous to the King's birth-day.

Three members of the Jockey club are ap-

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pointed stewards, and commence their office on the 4th of June annually. One new steward is appointed every year, on the 8d of June, by the steward who is to quit that day, subject to the approbation of the members of the Jockey club then present.

The first and second vacancy of the three stewards now named, are to be settled by drawing lots; and ever afterwards, the senior steward is to quit his office on the 3d of June annually.

The three stewards, or any two of them, are vested with full power to make such regulations as they think proper respecting the exercise ground and the course.

The three stewards concurring, have it in their power to appoint such person or persons as they may choose to keep the coffee house, match book, or receive the stakes; and to collect the entrance money and all the funds belonging to the Jockey club.

The three stewards are responsible to the Jockey club for all the money collected belonging to the club, and have it in their power to fix the hours of starting for each match, &c.

The hours of starting are always fixed up in

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the coffee room by eight o'clock in the evening preceding the day of running; and grooms not starting punctually at the times appointed, forfeit Five Guineas for each offence.

All disputes relative to racing at Newmarket are determined by the three stewards, and two referees chosen by the parties concerned.

Members of the rooms may become members of the coffee room, on application to the keeper of the match book.

By these regulations, and others too tedious to enumerate, this noble diversion is conducted in a manner which reflects great honour upon its patrons; and when disputes arise concerning racing, the stewards hear the depositions of the witnesses for the respective parties, and, actuated by the most impartial justice, their decisions never fail to give general satisfaction.

There is a betting post belonging to each course, where the company assemble a quarter of an hour previous to the starting of the horses for each match, &c. where bets are frequently made to the amount of many thousands, which are immediately entered in the memorandum

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books of the respective gentlemen, and settled at the rooms the next morning with the greatest punctuality, mistakes seldom occurring.

This fascinating diversion is almost peculiar to the English, never having been encouraged or carried to any extent in any other country. By the unremitted care and attention we have paid to our breed of race horses for ages, they are without competitors in this sport. This diversion, when fairly and properly conducted independent of the pleasure it affords, is productive of many advantages; for it is entirely owing to this sport that breeders have so fair an opportunity of selecting individual horses and mares, who have distinguished themselves publicly on the turf, in the exercise or display of some valuable qualities they possess; but for this diversion, those qualities might have lain dormant and undiscovered; consequently, could not have afforded any benefit to the community.

Yet I am ready to admit, that this diversion has been disgraced by a description of men, who have practised every artifice to impose upon inexperienced and incautious adventurers; and the combined villany of a few individuals has too frequently succeeded in robbing the public of immense sums.

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Such dishonourable practices have given just cause of offence to many respectable and honourable gentlemen, admirers of this diversion, who have retired from the turf in digust.

If gentlemen would make it a rule not to run for or bet a greater sum of money than, if lost, they could pay out of their annual incomes without affecting their estates, this diversion would not be productive of any unpleasant consequences: but in some instances they have been known to risque such immense sums, that by a reverse of fortune they have been ruined beyond the possibility of recovery. Even those whose resources were so great, as to incline them to believe they never could be exhausted, have by repeated losses, added to the immense expence of keeping a stud, and a number of horses in training, discovered that no income, however great, can support, unimpaired, such an enormous expenditure.

It has frequently happened that young men, who have proved successful in their first engagements on the turf, have been so elated thereby, as to impute to their own skill and judgment what was entirely owing to chance; and forgetting that Fortune is a blind and inconstant mistress, have, in confident hopes of similar suc-

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cess, gone such lengths, as neither their own resources, nor the assistance of their friends, could support: thus, what was pursued at first as a diversion, is in the end not only productive of mortification and disappointment, but the worst of misfortunes.

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I have distinguished the most celebrated blood horses of the present time into classes (each class lineally descended on the male side from foreign blood), by the titles of the HEROD, the MATCHEM, and the ECLIPSE Blood: thus, breeders will be able to trace each horse to his origin; and having added the names and blood of their dams also, they may discover the most judicious modes of crossing, and what description of mares have contributed most to the improvement of our breed.

FIRST CLASS, or HEROD BLOOD.

The BYERLY TURK, a foreign horse,
got
JIGG out of a SPANKER mare
got
PARTNER out of a CURWEN BAY
got BARB ditto
TARTAR out of a FOX ditto.
got
HEROD out of a BLAZE ditto
got
HIGHFLYER out of a BLANK ditto
got
SIR PETER TEAZLE out of a SNAP ditto.

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SIR PETER TEAZLE
got

Sons of Sir Peter.

SIR SOLOMON	out of a FLORIZEL
and	ditto
HAP-HAZARD	out of an ECLIPSE
and	ditto
CHESHIRE CHEESE	out of a SWEETBRIAR
and	ditto
STAMFORD	out of an ECLIPSE
and	ditto
WALTON	out of a DUNGANNON ditto
and	
DITTO	out of a Ditto
and	
SIR OLIVER	out of a DIOMED
	ditto

HEROD
got
FORTITUDE out of a SNAP mare
got
JOHN BULL out of an ECLIPSE ditto

HEROD
got
WOODPECKER out of an OLD CADE mare
got
BUZZARD out of a DUX ditto
got
QUIZ out of a MATCHEM ditto
and
SELIM out of an ALEXANDER ditto

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SECOND CLASS, or MATCHEM BLOOD.

The GODOLPHIN ARABIAN, a foreign horse,
got
CADE out of a BALD GALLOWAY
got mare
MATCHEM out of a PARTNER ditto
got
CONDUCTOR out of a SNAP ditto
got
IMPERATOR out of a HEROD ditto
and
TRUMPATOR out of a SQUIRREL ditto
got
SORCERER out of a DIOMED ditto

IMPERATOR
got
PIPATOR out of a SQUIRREL mare
got
REMEMBRANCER out of an ECLIPSE ditto.

N. B. SORCERER and REMEMBRANCER are the only surviving males of any note of this class.

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THIRD CLASS, or ECLIPSE BLOOD.

The DARLEY ARABIAN, a foreign horse,
got
BARTLET'S CHILDERS out of a CARELESS
got mare
SQUIRT out of a SNAKE ditto
got
MARSK out of a BLACK-LEGS
got ditto
ECLIPSE out of a REGULUS ditto
got

Sons of Eclipse:

- KING FERGUS and MERCURY — out of a BLACK-AND-ALL-BLACK ditto
- MERCURY and VOLUNTEER — out of a TARTAR ditto
- VOLUNTEER and DUNGANNON — out of a Ditto ditto
- DUNGANNON and METEOR — out of a HEROD ditto
- METEOR and SALTRAM — out of a MERLIN ditto
- SALTRAM and POT8O's — out of a SNAP ditto
- POT8O's — out of a WARREN'S SPORTSMAN ditto

VOLUNTEER
got
EAGLE out of a HIGHFLYER mare.

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MERCURY
got
GOHANNA out of a HEROD mare.

KING FERGUS
got
BENNINBROUGH out of a HEROD mare
and
HAMBLETONIAN out of a HIGHFLYER ditto.

SALTRAM
got
WHISKEY out of a HEROD mare.

POTSO'S
got
WAXY
and
WORTHY } out of a HEROD mare.

Notwithstanding that we have no male descendants of the Snap blood, and that the Snap mares are extinct, the latter having contributed

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greatly to the improvement of our breed, I think it necessary to give the origin of Snap.

The DARLEY ARABIAN
got
FLYING CHILDERS out of a CARELESS mare
got
SNIP out of a BASTO ditto
got
SNAP out of a FOX ditto.

Observations upon the Three Classes.

Stallions and mares of the same class should not be permitted to copulate.

The descendants of Matchem and Eclipse cross better with the Herod blood than with each other.

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HEROD BLOOD.

In this class of blood are united the two essential qualities of speed and bottom; the descendants of Herod being equally famed for celerity and lastingness, as well as a strength of constitution, which enables them to support frequent running.

Tartar, the sire of Herod, was got by Partner, an excellent stallion. Herod's dam was got by Blaze, a son of the Devonshire Childers, the fleetest horse ever known in the world.

Among all the sons of Herod, it seems to have belonged peculiarly to Highflyer to perpetuate the inestimable qualities of his illustrious sire; and to Sir Peter, his son, to continue those qualities down to the present generation; for the sons and daughters of Sir Peter appear to inherit all the rare perfections which have distinguished this noble class of blood.

Highflyer mares are deservedly held in high estimation, having produced good stock; and I am of opinion, Sir Peter mares will prove

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equally valuable: they cross well with the Eclipse class of blood.

Woodpecker mares have also produced some good runners.

MATCHEM BLOOD.

Matchem mares are extinct, and the only surviving male branches of this valuable class are, Sorcerer and Remembrancer.

Trumpator mares cross pretty well with the Eclipse blood, but much better with the Herod blood; for it is to the latter we must apply whenever we want bottom or lastingness.

Sorcerer is a large fine horse, and will cross with either the Herod or Eclipse blood: he has no relation with the Eclipse blood, and but very little with the Herod. Diomed, the sire of Sorcerer's dam, was a son of Florizel, who was the son of Herod, out of a Cygnet mare.

Sorcerer was a good runner, and the produce of a mare who has bred good stock. From his

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superior size, and other valuable qualities, he promises fair to become a good stallion. At the time when I am making these observations, one of his colts is the first favourite for the Derby; and it will be recollected, that a filly of his get won the Oaks in 1808.

ECLIPSE BLOOD.

Notwithstanding that Eclipse was a horse equally famed for speed and bottom, and the best horse that ever appeared in this kingdom, Childers excepted, yet his descendants have degenerated some little in respect to the latter: however, the union of the Herod and Eclipse blood has, in many instances, equalled our utmost expectations; two of which I think it necessary to adduce in support of my opinion.

Gohanna and Benningbrough were both got by sons of Eclipse, and out of Herod mares: they were not only both in a high form for racing, but their stock have generally proved successful candidates for public approbation.

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Pedigree, Performances, &c. &c. of the most celebrated *Racers, Brood Mares*, &c.

CHILDERS.

The Duke of Devonshire's CHILDERS, commonly called FLYING CHILDERS, was bred by Leonard Childers, Esq. of Carr House, near Doncaster, and was purchased when young by the Duke of Devonshire. He was a ~~chesnut~~ Bay horse, with a white snip down his nose, and four white legs, and was foaled in the year 1715.

This celebrated racer, the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or, as is generally supposed, ever was bred in the world, was got by the DARLEY ARABIAN; his dam (Betty Leedes) by OLD CARELESS; grandam, own sister to Leedes by LEEDES ARABIAN; great grandam by SPANKER out of the OLD MOROCCO mare, that was the dam of Spanker.

Childers started several times at Newmarket against the best horses of his time, and never was beat.

In April, 1721, he beat the Duke of Bolton's Speedwell, 8st. 7lb. each, four miles, 500 guineas.

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In October following, he received forfeit from Speedwell, 500 guineas.

In October, 1722, he beat the Earl of Drogheda's Chaunter, 10st. each, six miles, 1000 guineas.

In April, 1723, he received forfeit from the Duke of Bridgewater's Lonsdale mare, and Lord Milsingtown's Stripling, 50 guineas each.

In November following, he received 100 guineas from Lord Godolphin's Bobsey.

About the year 1721, Childers ran a trial against Almanzor and the Duke of Rutland's Brown Betty, carrying 9st. 2lb. over the round course at Newmarket (3m. 6f. 93yds.) in six minutes and forty seconds; and it is thought that he moved 82½ feet in one second of time, which is nearly at the rate of one mile in a minute, a degree of velocity which no horse has ever been known to exceed. He also ran over the Beacon course (4m. 1f. 138yds.) in seven minutes and thirty seconds; and it was supposed, that he covered at every bound a space of twenty-five feet: he also leaped ten yards upon level ground, with his rider upon his back. He served few mares, except the Duke of Devonshire's, in whose stud he re-

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mained until his death, which happened in 1741, aged twenty-six.

It has been remarked by Colonel Gilbert Ironsides, in his Dissertation on Horses, that the offspring of Childers have proved "eminently defective." Now I differ widely in opinion from this writer, for the dam of King Herod was got by Blaze, a son of Childers; and Snap by Snip, another son of Childers: and it will readily be admitted by every man of information, that the descendants of Herod are superior to any horses, &c. of the present time; and that the Snap mares have produced a most valuable race of horses, &c. among the rest, Sir Peter Teazle, justly allowed by all good judges to be the best stallion in the kingdom, and lineally descended from Herod on the male side.

Sir Peter is now advanced in years, and may soon be expected to pay the debt of nature; but as his sons and daughters are very numerous, his loss will not be so severely felt, for they seem to inherit the admirable qualities of their sire.

Among the valuable sons of Sir Peter, if I was asked whose province it would be to perpetuate the Herod blood, I should certainly reply, Hap-hazard's.

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BARTLET'S CHILDERS.

BARTLET'S CHILDERS was own brother to Flying Childers.

There was formerly an opinion, that Betty Leedes never produced any other foal than Flying Childers, except one that was choaked by eating chaff at Mr. Childers' barn door. But Mr. Cheney says he has heard the contrary from so many gentlemen of worth and honour, that he cannot but be of opinion that he was own brother to him.

Be that as it may, Bartlett's Childers got so many good horses, &c. that he is justly ranked with the first-rate stallions. He never was trained.

REGULUS.

REGULUS, a bay horse, foaled in 1739.

Bred by Lord Chedworth, at whose death he was sold to Mr. Martindale, being at that time a maiden horse.

REGULUS was got by the GODOLPHIN ARABIAN out of the noted mare Grey Robinson, by

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the BALD GALLOWAY, out of the OLD SNAKE mare, dam of Squirt, &c.

In 1745, when six years old, Regulus won eight King's plates, and a £50 plate.

He never was beat, being very superior to any horse of his time.

He then became a favourite stallion in the North of Yorkshire, and was sire of a numerous progeny of racers, stallions, and brood mares.

It has been asserted, that Mr. Martindale did not clear more than 1000 guineas by him as a stallion.

MATCHEM.

MATCHEM, a bay horse, foaled in 1748, was bred by John Holme, Esq. of Carlisle, and sold to William Fenwick, Esq. of Bywell, Northumberland.

MATCHEM was got by OLD CADE (son of the Godolphin Arabian), his dam by PARTNER, grandam by MAKELESS, great grandam by BRIMMER, great great grandam by PLACE'S

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WHITE TURK — DODSWORTH — LAYTON BARB mare.

In the performances of this celebrated racer, the following are worthy of our notice:

At Newmarket, in April, 1755, Matchem won the £50 for six years old, 8st. 7lb. and aged 9st. B. C. beating Mr. Bowles's Trajan, six years old, and distancing two others. He won this race very easy; but it was supposed that Trajan ran faster than Matchem up the Chalk Jade, but could not maintain it. They ran the heat in seven minutes and twenty seconds, carrying 8st. 7lb. each. The odds were 5 and 6 to 4 on Matchem, and large sums were lost on the contest.

The friends of Trajan (notwithstanding they had lost considerable sums upon this race) were not satisfied that Matchem was the best horse, from the very indifferent condition of Trajan, who was only taken from grass the December before, had only had one sweat during the winter, and when he came to Newmarket, was injudiciously hurried with the strongest exercise, to prepare him for running.

On this, Mr. Fenwick offered to run Matchem against any horse in England for the whip, which was accepted by Mr. Bowles; and he

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agreed to run Trajan against him at Newmarket the following spring meeting.

At Newmarket, in April, 1756, Matchem and Trajan met according to agreement, at 10st. each, for 200 guineas each, and the whip B. C. when Matchem proved the winning horse. The odds at starting were 2 to 1 on Matchem; over the Flat, 5 to 1 on Trajan; but at the turn of the lands, 100 to 1 on Matchem, who then made his run: and it was observed, that John Singleton, who rode him, judged perfectly right in waiting and fretting the fiery Trajan, until he had got himself out. Though Trajan had the lead across the Flat, he was obliged to be whipped to maintain it.

In 1759, Matchem became the most popular stallion in the North of England, where he served mares with uncommon success, until death terminated his existence, in the thirty-third year of his age, at Bywell, in Northumberland, on the 21st of February, 1781.

It is worthy of remark, that Matchem covered a mare a few days previous to his death, which proved in foal.

It is supposed that Mr. Fenwick cleared by Matchem as a stallion upwards of £17,000.

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Number of Sons and Daughters of Matchem, which were Winners annually.

1764	2	Winners.
65	3	ditto
66	6	ditto
67	8	ditto
68	3	ditto
69	8	ditto
70	15	ditto
71	20	ditto
72	30	ditto
73	40	ditto
74	30	ditto
75	26	ditto
76	35	ditto
77	29	ditto
78	19	ditto
79	15	ditto
80	22	ditto
81	18	ditto
82	14	ditto
83	5	ditto
84	3	ditto
85	2	ditto
86	1	ditto
In 23 years,	354	winners.

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SNAP,

A brown horse, foaled in 1750.

Bred by Cuthbert Routh, Esq. and sold to Jennison Shaftoe, Esq.

SNAP was got by SNIP (a son of Flying Childers), his dam by Lord Portmore's Fox, out of the Duke of Bolton's GIPSEY.

Among the performances of Snap, the following merit attention:

At Newmarket, first spring meeting, 1756, Snap beat the Duke of Cumberland's Marsk, 10st. each, B. C. 1000 guineas.

In the second spring meeting, he beat Marsk a second time, 1000 guineas.

At Newmarket, in April, 1757, Snap beat Lord Gower's Sweepstakes, 9st. each, B. C. 1000 guineas.

Snap was a horse of great beauty and justness of proportion, strong, vigorous, and muscular; and was upon an equality as a racer, if not superior to any horse of his time. He died in the year 1777, aged twenty-seven.

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Number of Sons and Daughters of Snap, which were Winners annually.

In 1763	7	Winners.
64	11	ditto
65	14	ditto
66	6	ditto
67	13	ditto
68	21	ditto
69	19	ditto
70	22	ditto
71	25	ditto
72	20	ditto
73	22	ditto
74	20	ditto
75	20	ditto
76	15	ditto
77	10	ditto
78	6	ditto
79	3	ditto
80	2	ditto
81	2	ditto
82	0	ditto
83	2	ditto
84	1	ditto
In 21 years,	261	winners.

GOLDFINDER, one of the best sons of SNAP, was a horse of great powers, and had uncommon speed. He never was beat, nor did he ever pay a forfeit, yet he proved defective as a stallion.

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MARSK,

A brown horse, foaled in 1750.

MARSK was got by SQUIRT out of the RUBY MARE. She was from a daughter of Bay Bolton and Hutton's Black-legs, grandam by Fox Cub, great grandam by Coneyskins—Hutton's Bay Barb—a daughter of Hutton's Royal Colt—a daughter of the Byerly Turk from a Bustler mare.

Copied from Mr. Hutton's Stud Book,

E. Geldard.

Marsk, 1801.

Squirt (the sire of Marsk) was a stallion in Sir Harry Harpur's stud, and considered of so little value, that he was ordered to be shot; but when Miles Thistlewaite was leading him out to the dog kennel, he was begged off by Sir Harry's groom; after which he got Marsk, Syphon, and the Old Squirt mare, dam of Pumpkin, Maiden Purity, &c.

Squirt covered few well-bred mares.

Marsk was not a first-rate racer, having been beat by Brilliant, Syphon, and Snap.

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He was a private stallion in the Duke of Cumberland's stud until the year 1765, when he was sold (on the demise of his Royal Highness) at Mr. Tattersall's to a farmer for a trifling sum, being considered a bad stallion.

In 1776, he covered country mares in Dorsetshire at half-a-guinea per mare, and was afterwards purchased by Mr. Wildman for twenty guineas.

In consequence of the astonishing performances of the celebrated racer Eclipse, Marsk became a popular stallion, and was purchased by the Earl of Abingdon for 1000 guineas, and sent to his Lordship's stud at Rycot, in Oxfordshire, where he served mares for many years previous to his death, which happened in July, 1779. In 1778, Marsk was advertised to cover, at 100 guineas, and one guinea the groom.

Marsk was sire of many excellent stallions and brood mares.

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Number of Sons and Daughters of Marsk, which were Winners annually.

In 1765	1	Winner.
66	1	ditto
67	1	ditto
68	2	ditto
69	3	ditto
70	6	ditto
71	2	ditto
72	1	ditto
73	3	ditto
74	16	ditto
75	24	ditto
76	23	ditto
77	15	ditto
78	7	ditto
79	14	ditto
80	12	ditto
81	8	ditto
82	5	ditto
83	4	ditto
84	3	ditto
85	2	ditto
86	1	ditto
In 22 years,	154	winners.

Besides the above,

In 1769, at Salisbury, the silver bowl, won by Eclipse.

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In 1773, at Epsom, the cup, by Stripling.

In 1775, at Newmarket, fifteen hogsheads of claret, by Shark.

In 1776, at Newmarket, thirteen hogsheads of claret, by Pontac.

In 1776, at Ipswich, the gold cup, by Hephestion.

In 1778, at Newmarket, the whip, by Shark.

Shark by Marsk, dam by Snap, won more than any other horse in England had done previous to his time, viz. 12,187 guineas.

He was sixteen hands high.

The above sum would not excite our astonishment in these modern times, for I am credibly informed that Eagle, during the time he was the property of Mr. Mellish, won him 20,000 guineas.

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KING HEROD,

A bay horse, foaled in 1758.

Bred by his Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, and sold to Sir John Moore.

HEROD was got by TARTAR (son of Partner), out of Cypron by BLAZE (son of Childers), grandam, Selima, by BETHELL'S ARABIAN, great grandam by GRAHAM'S CHAMPION, great great grandam by DARLEY'S ARABIAN—MERLIN.

Herod was a remarkable fine horse, with uncommon powers, and is allowed to be one of the *best bred* horses this kingdom ever produced. He was not only a good racer, but as a stallion inferior to no horse whatever, being sire of a greater number of racers, stallions, and brood mares, than any other horse either before or since his time.

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Number of Sons and Daughters of Herod, which were Winners annually.

In 1771	1	Winner.
72	4	ditto
73	17	ditto
74	23	ditto
75	17	ditto
76	19	ditto
77	35	ditto
78	45	ditto
79	50	ditto
80	55	ditto
81	53	ditto
82	50	ditto
83	47	ditto
84	34	ditto
85	27	ditto
86	11	ditto
87	6	ditto
88	1	ditto
89	2	ditto
In 19 years,	497	winnners won £201,505 9s.

Besides the above sum,

In 1774, at Newmarket, six hogsheads of claret, by Telemachus.

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In 1778, at Newmarket, fourteen hogsheads of claret by Bourdeaux, and two by Laburnum, as second horse.

In 1779, at Newmarket, six hogsheads of claret, by Sting.

In 1780, at Newmarket, nine hogsheads of claret, by Buccaneer.

In 1781, at Newmarket, the Clermont cup, by Woodpecker.

In 1782, at Salisbury, the silver bowl, by Epsom.

In 1783, at Newmarket, the whip, by Anvil.

In 1784, at Newmarket, five hogsheads of claret, by Gonzales, and two by Balance, the second horse.

In 1786, at Salisbury, the silver bowl, by Challenger.

Herod was a stallion at Neather Hall, near Bury, Suffolk; and from the year 1774, to the time of his death (which happened on the 12th of May, 1780, aged twenty-two), he served mares

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at twenty-five guineas, and ten shillings the groom.

Mr. O'Kelly's OLD TARTAR mare, dam of Mercury, Volunteer, Queen Mab, &c. &c.

After the Duke of Bolton's death, she became the property of Peter Hammond, Esq. who made a present of her to the Rev. Mr. Lascelles, of Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire; which gentleman, some time after, at Newmarket, gave her to a friend of his in the South of England, who occasionally used her as a hack, and bred several foals from her before she was put to Snip. This mare, when turned of twenty years of age, was purchased for five guineas by a person, who sold her for a guinea profit; after which, Mr. O'Kelly bought her at 100 guineas. It has been asserted, that Mr. O'Kelly cleared 30,000 guineas by the produce of this mare, after she was turned of twenty years of age.

It is worthy of remark, that the above mare was thirty-six years of age when she produced Queen Mab, who has also bred a great number of winners: among the rest, REMEMBRANCER by PIPATOR, who won six times at three years old, and is now a stallion in Lord Strathmore's stud.

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ECLIPSE,

A chesnut horse, foaled during the great eclipse that happened in the year 1764, from which he took his name.

Bred by his Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, and purchased after his Royal Highness's decease by Mr. William Wildman, who afterwards sold him to Dennis O'Kelly, Esq.

Eclipse was got by Marsk, his dam (Spiletta) by Regulus, grandam (Mother Western) by Smith's Son of Snake—Lord D'Arcy's Old Montagu—Hautboy—Brimmer.

At Epsom, May 3, 1769, Eclipse, being the first time he started, won £50 for horses that never had won £30 (matches excepted), five years old, 8st.; and six years old, 9st. 3lb. four-mile heats, beating four others. At starting, 4 to 1 on Eclipse.

It is worthy of remark, that though the horses were all together at the three-mile post the second heat, where Eclipse, from the flourish of the whip, made his run, and notwith-

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standing that he was pulled by his rider, John Oakley, for the whole of the last mile, with all the strength he was master of; yet he distanced all the four.

Mr. O'Kelly had previously taken the odds to a considerable sum upon this race; and upon the day of running he bet even money, and 5 and 6 to 4, that he posted the horses. When called on to declare, he said "Eclipse first," the rest in "no place."

Eclipse won eleven King's plates (the weights for ten of which were 12st. each), which was one more than was ever won by any horse in England. Previous to his running for the King's plate at Winchester, Mr. O'Kelly gave Mr. Wildman 650 guineas for a half share in him, and afterwards purchased the other half for 1100 guineas. He proved well worth the money.

Eclipse was never beat, and allowed, by well-informed sportsmen, to be the fleetest and best horse that ever ran in England since the time of Childers.

Eclipse covered at Clay Hall, near Epsom, Surry, in 1771, at fifty guineas, and one guinea

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the groom; afterwards at twenty, twenty-five, and thirty guineas.

After the year 1788, he was removed in a carriage drawn by two horses, accompanied by the groom, to Cannons, Middlesex, where he died on Saturday, February 28, 1789, aged twenty-five.

Mr. O'Kelly declared, that he gained £25,000 by Eclipse.

Eclipse was short in the forehand, and high in the hips, but had great length and wonderful powers. When dissected, his heart weighed 13lb. to which extraordinary weight his natural courage was imputed.

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Number of Sons and Daughters of Eclipse, which were Winners annually.

In 1774	1	Winner.
75	9	ditto
76	15	ditto
77	17	ditto
78	23	ditto
79	29	ditto
80	28	ditto
81	26	ditto
82	31	ditto
83	29	ditto
84	16	ditto
85	21	ditto
86	18	ditto
87	19	ditto
88	15	ditto
89	14	ditto
90	13	ditto
91	10	ditto
92	5	ditto
93	1	ditto
94	2	ditto
95	1	ditto
96	1	ditto
In 23 years,	344	winners.

Also,

In 1779, at Newmarket, the Clermont cup

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and subscription; also the October cup, by Pot8o's; and at Salisbury, the silver bowl, by Empress.

In 1780, at Newmarket, the Jockey-club plate, by Adonis; at Ditto, the Clermont cup and subscription, the Jockey-club plate, and the October cup, by Pot8o's; at Bath, Boudrow received a compromise.

In 1781, at Newmarket, the Jockey-club plate and the whip, by Pot8o's; at Epsom, Young Eclipse received a forfeit.

In 1782, at Newmarket, the Clermont cup and Jockey-club plate, by Pot8o's.

In 1783, at Newmarket, the whip, by Pot8o's.

In 1785, at Oxford, the sweepstakes, by General.

In 1786, at Newmarket, the whip, by Dungannon.

In 1788, at Newmarket, the Jockey-club plate, by Gunpowder.

In 1789, at Newmarket, the Jockey-club plate, by Meteor.

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FLORIZEL,

A bay horse, foaled in 1768.

Bred by Sir John Moore, Bart. sold to C. Blake, Esq. and afterwards to Rich. Vernon, Esq. of Newmarket.

FLORIZEL was got by KING HEROD, his dam by CYGNET, which mare was also dam of Bourdeaux, Sting, &c. &c.

He served mares at Hunstanton, near Docking, Norfolk, and died in the year 1791, aged twenty-three.

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Number of Sons and Daughters of Florizel, which were Winners annually.

In 1780	4	Winners.
81	12	ditto
82	11	ditto
83	9	ditto
84	13	ditto
85	15	ditto
86	13	ditto
87	14	ditto
88	12	ditto
89	16	ditto
90	17	ditto
91	8	ditto
92	15	ditto
93	10	ditto
94	2	ditto
95	1	ditto
96	2	ditto
97	1	ditto

In 18 years, 175 winners.

Also, in 1786, at Newmarket, the Jockey-club plate, by Oberon.

In 1787. at York, the Ladies' plate, by Mr. Hutchinson's Florizel.

In 1790, at Newmarket, the Jockey-club plate, by Bustler.

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In 1792, at Newmarket, the Jockey-club plate, by Eager.

HIGHFLYER,

A bay horse, foaled in 1774.

Highflyer was bred by Lord Bolingbroke, and sold to Mr. Goodrick, of whom he was purchased by Mr. Tattersall; in whose possession he remained until his death at Highflyer Hall, Ely, Cambridgeshire, October 18, 1793, aged nineteen.

He served mares at thirty guineas, and one guinea the groom.

Highflyer was got by KING HEROD, his dam (Rachel, Spectator's dam) by BLANK, grandam by REGULUS — SORE-HEELS — MAKELESS — C. D'ARCY'S ROYAL mare.

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Number of Sons and Daughters of High-flyer, which were Winners annually.

	In England.		
In 1783	1 Winner,		
84	9 ditto		
85	22 ditto		
86	29 ditto	1	in Ireland.
87	32 ditto		
88	40 ditto	2	ditto
89	39 ditto	2	ditto
90	39 ditto	2	ditto
91	40 ditto		
92	38 ditto	1	ditto
93	34 ditto	1	ditto
94	26 ditto	1	ditto
95	29 ditto	1	ditto
96	29 ditto	1	ditto
97	19 ditto	1	ditto
98	12 ditto	—	
99	7 ditto	13	
1800	5 ditto		
01	2 ditto		

In 19 years, 452 winners in England, and 13 in Ireland. Total, 465 winners.

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TRUMPATOR,

A black horse, foaled in 1782.

TRUMPATOR was bred by Lord Clermont, and got by CONDUCTOR (a son of Matchem), his dam (Brunette) by SQUIRREL—MATCHLESS—ANCASTER STARLING—GRASSHOPPER—SIR M. NEWTON'S BAY ARABIAN—PERT—ST. MARTIN'S—SIR E. HALE'S TURK—The OLDFIELD mare.

Number of Sons and Daughters of Trumpator, which were Winners annually.

In 1790	2	Winners.
91	2	ditto
92	6	ditto
93	9	ditto
94	7	ditto
95	10	ditto
96	13	ditto
97	10	ditto
98	15	ditto
99	17	ditto
1800	9	ditto
01	13	ditto
02	12	ditto
03	12	ditto
04	14	ditto
05	11	ditto
06	4	ditto
07	6	ditto
08	7	ditto

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SIR PETER TEAZLE,

A brown horse, foaled in 1784.

Sir Peter was bred by the Earl of Derby, and got by HIGHFLYER, his dam (Papillon) by SNAP—REGULUS—MIDGE, by a son of BAY BOLTON—BARTLET'S CHILDERS—HONEYWOOD'S ARABIAN—dam of the two TRUE-BLUES.

Number of Sons and Daughters of Sir Peter, which were Winners annually.

In 1794	3	Winners.
95	9	ditto
96	12	ditto
97	11	ditto
98	12	ditto
99	18	ditto
1800	15	ditto
01	15	ditto
02	16	ditto
03	14	ditto
04	24	ditto
05	33	ditto
06	39	ditto
07	40	ditto
08	35	ditto

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BUZZARD,

A chesnut horse, foaled in 1787.

Bred by Mr. Bullock; got by WOODPECKER, his dam (Misfortune) by DUX (son of Matchem), grandam (Curiosity) by SNAP—REGULUS—BARTLET'S CHILDERS.

Buzzard became the property of Mr. Wilson, and began to serve mares in the year 1795, at ten guineas per mare.

In 1799	5	Winners appeared.
1800	7	ditto
01	14	ditto
02	16	ditto
03	21	ditto
04	16	ditto
05	23	ditto
06	25	ditto
07	19	ditto
08	21	ditto

The offspring of Buzzard generally have good speed, but are defective in respect to bottom; Hornby Lass and Quiz only, out of Matchem mares, having ran four miles in a good form. He was sold to go abroad in the year 1804 before Selim appeared; who ran a good race over the course, receiving 5lb. from Violante.

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Buzzard mares, crossed by the sons of Sir Peter, I am inclined to think, will produce good runners. Hap-hazard has served several Buzzard mares this season (1809).

JOHN BULL,

A chesnut horse, foaled in 1789.

John Bull was bred by the Earl of Grosvenor, and got by FORTITUDE (son of Herod), his dam by ECLIPSE, grandam by Williams's FORESTER—COALITION COLT—BUSTARD—Lord Leigh's CHARMING MOLLY, by SECOND.

Number of Sons and Daughters of John Bull, which were Winners annually.

In 1798	2	Winners.
99	3	ditto
1800	6	ditto
01	7	ditto
02	7	ditto
03	13	ditto
04	13	ditto
05	12	ditto
06	7	ditto
07	7	ditto
08	4	ditto

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GOHANNA,

A bay horse, foaled in 1790.

GOHANNA was bred by the Earl of Egremont, and got by MERCURY; his dam (Precipitate's dam) by HEROD—grandam (Maiden) by MATCHEM, out of Mr. Pratt's OLD SQUIRT mare, dam of Pumpkin, &c. &c.

Number of Sons and Daughters of Gohanna, which were Winners annually.

In 1805	4	Winners.
06	9	ditto
07	12	ditto
08	19	ditto

Gohanna serves mares at Petworth, in Sussex, at fifty-two guineas per mare.

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BENNINGBROUGH,

A bay horse, foaled in 1791.

Benningbrough was bred by Mr. Hutchinson, and got by KING FERGUS, his dam by HEROD, grandam by MATCHEM, out of Mr. Fenwick's Dutchess, by WHITE-NOSE.

Number of Sons and Daughters of Benningbrough, which were Winners annually.

In 1801	1	Winner.
02	11	ditto
03	14	ditto
04	13	ditto
05	11	ditto
06	9	ditto
07	25	ditto
08	18	ditto

Benningborough serves forty mares by subscription, at twenty-five guineas per mare.

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SQUIRT MARE,

A chesnut mare, foaled in 1750.

Bred by the Duke of Bolton, and purchased after his Grace's decease by Mr. Pratt of Mr. Hammond. She was got by SQUIRT, her dam by MOGUL (brother to Babraham), her grandam (Camilla) by a Son of BAY BOLTON, great grandam by PULLEINE'S CHESNUT ARABIAN, great great grandam by ROCKWOOD (son of Lord Lonsdale's Tregonwell mare), out of a daughter of Bustler.

The Squirt mare was never trained for racing, but was covered twenty-three seasons, and produced seventeen foals, out of which the following were good racers:

Virgin
Miracle
Dido
} by Changeling.

Ranthos
Ænigma
Riddle
Miss Timms
Conundrum
Pumpkin
} by Matchem.

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Maiden
Rasselas
Purity
} by Matchem.

She was the dam of the Cub mare, which bred Goldfinch, Infidel, and Miss Nightingale.

In 1756, she had a colt by Changeling, which died when a foal; in 1757, a filly by the same stallion, which died at three years old; and in 1772, a bay colt by Le Sang, sold to Lord Grosvenor.

She missed in the years 1758, 1766, 1771, 1775, 1776, and 1777, and died on Wednesday, August 20, 1777, aged twenty-seven.

Maiden was the dam of Challenger, Leveret, Matron, and Walnut; also grandam of Precipitate, Gohanna, Caustic, and Mr. Johnson's Sir Solomon—Purity was the dam of Rockingham, &c. It has been justly remarked, that more good racers have appeared from the produce of the above Squirt mare, than from that of any other mare in the kingdom.

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SAMPSON was 15 hands 2 inches high.

	INCHES.
The dimensions of his fore leg from the hair of the hoof to the middle of the fetlock joint - - - - - -	4
From the fetlock joint to the bend of the knee - - - - - - -	11
From the bend of the knee to the elbow	19
Round (the smallest part of) the leg below the knee - - - -	8½
Round the hind leg (smallest part) -	9

The above dimensions were taken by Lord Rockingham. Sampson was the largest boned blood horse that ever was bred.

EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Richard D'Arcy took a bet of 400 guineas to 40, that a bay gelding of his should leap a stone wall seven feet two inches high; which he performed at Loughrea races, in Ireland, with the greatest ease, in the presence of many hundreds of spectators. He was handed to the leap by John Kelly, Esq. of Ballagh.

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Old Frampton, styled the "Father of the Turf," was born in the reign of King Charles I. when the diversion of racing commenced at Newmarket. He was keeper of the race horses to their Majesties, William III. Queen Anne, George I. and George II.

This surprising character was owner of the famous horse Dragon, esteemed a good racer.

Dr. Hawkesworth, in No. XXXVII. of the Adventurer, relates a story of this extraordinary man and his horse Dragon, which I insert here as an instance of fraud and shocking barbarity highly disgraceful to the memory of Frampton.

The following words are supposed to be spoken by the horse Dragon, in the Elysium of beasts:

"It is true, I was a favourite; but what avails it to be a favourite of caprice, avarice, and barbarity. My tyrant was a wretch who had gained a fortune by play, particularly by racing; I had won him many large sums, but at length excepted out of every match, as having no equal, he regarded my excellence with malignity, when it was no longer subservient to his interest. Yet I lived in ease and plenty, and as he was able to sell even my pleasures, though my labour was become useless, I had a seraglio,

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in which there was a succession of new beauties. At last, however, a new competitor appeared: I enjoyed a new triumph by anticipation; I rushed into the field, panting for the conquest, and the first heat I put my master in possession of the stakes, which amounted to £10,000. The proprietor of the mare which I had distanced, notwithstanding the disgrace, declared with great zeal, that she should run the next day against any gelding for double the sum. My master immediately accepted the challenge, and told him that he would the next day produce a gelding that should beat her. But what was my astonishment and indignation, when I discovered that he most cruelly and fraudulently intended to qualify me for this match upon the spot, and to sacrifice my life at the moment in which every nerve should be strained in his service. As I knew it would be in vain to resist, I suffered myself to be bound; the operation was performed, and I was instantly mounted and spurred on to the goal. Injured as I was, the love of glory was superior to the desire of revenge; I determined to die as I had lived, without an equal; and having again won the race, I sunk down at a post in an agony, which soon after put an end to my life."

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FRAMPTON OUTWITTED.

The celebrated horse Merlin was matched to run at Newmarket against a favourite horse of Frampton's. Merlin being a North country horse, was backed by the Yorkshire sportsmen to a considerable amount; and he was sent to Newmarket to be trained, under the care of one Hesletine, a jockey.

Frampton's groom accidentally meeting Hesletine, proposed to run the horses a private trial, at the weights and distance stated in the match; for by ascertaining which could win, they would have an opportunity of enriching themselves and their particular friends. Hesletine refused, but in a manner which gave the other hopes he might yet be induced to accede to the proposal.

Hesletine immediately communicated the affair to Sir William Strickland, in Yorkshire, who was principally interested in Merlin's match.

Sir William returned for answer, that he might agree to the proposal; and directed him to carry 7lb. more than the weight specified in the match, but unknown to Frampton's jockey.

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Soon after the receipt of this letter, Frampton's jockey met Hesletine, and renewed the subject, using the most persuasive arguments to gain Hesletine over to his purpose.

Hesletine, in the end, consented, but with seeming reluctance. Now Frampton had given similar orders to his groom to carry 7lb. extra weight.

The two horses were prepared, and privately ran the distance agreed upon in the match, each carrying 7lb. more than the weight specified; in which particular the jockies believed they had completely deceived each other. The race was sharply contested, and won by Merlin by something more than a length.

The grooms respectively communicated the result of this trial to their employers, who were equally confident of winning; and in consequence of proposals made to each other, they agreed to run the match for a much greater sum than was originally intended.

Merlin's friends (who were in the secret) arguing, that as he beat his antagonist with 7lb. extra, he must win easily at equal weights. On the other side Frampton says, as my horse ran

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Merlin so near with 7lb. extra, I have no doubt he will beat him at equal weights.

The sportsmen of the North backed Merlin to an incredible amount; and it was generally believed that more money was depending upon this match, than was ever known on any similar occasion.

At length the important hour arrived, when an event so interesting to hundreds was to be determined; and each party was flushed with confident hopes of success.

The horses started, the race was run, and won by Merlin by nearly the same distance as in the secret trial.

Hundreds, who had betted *their all*, were ruined.

Some little time after, the artifice intended to be practised by Frampton became notorious, to his eternal disgrace.

Several persons having been reduced to beggary by the immense sums they had lost on this race, the Legislature, in order to put a stop to such ruinous proceedings, enacted a law to prevent the recovery of any sum exceeding ten pounds, betted upon a horse race, &c. &c.

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To ascertain the Age of a Horse by his Mouth.

A colt is foaled without teeth, but in a few days two below, and two above in front, called nippers, or gatherers, make their appearance; and soon after them the four separaters appear, viz. one on each side the gatherers below, and one on each side above; after which, it is frequently three or four months before the corner teeth push forth.

These twelve teeth in the front of the mouth are small and white, and continue without alteration until the colt is two years and a half old, when he begins to shed his teeth.

The gatherers, or nippers, as they first make their appearance, are the first which fall out. The new teeth are considerably stronger and larger than the foal teeth.

Two years and a half old is the general time of casting, but some colts are three years old before they cast.

At three and a half (but rarely at four) he casts other four foal teeth, viz. two below and two above; and in their places are produced

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four others, nearly as large and strong as the gatherers, which are called separaters, because they separate the gatherers from the corner teeth.

There then remaineth four foal teeth in the corners, which are generally cast at four and a half. The corner teeth of the upper gums are cast before those of the nether; on the contrary, the tushes are produced in the under gums before those in the upper. Horses are often sick when the tushes cut the upper gums, but never when they cut the lower gums. There are few instances of mares having tushes.

The gatherers and separaters make all their growth in fifteen days from the time of their appearance; but the corner teeth do not grow so suddenly, being about one-eighth of an inch above the gums, very sharp and hollow, and continue so until five.

The tushes make their appearance about the same time, but generally a little sooner.

At four and a half, when the corner teeth first make their appearance, they are sharp on the outside, and filled with flesh in the inside. At five, they are about one-eighth of an inch above the gums, and the flesh generally disappears; but they remain hollow until five and a half.

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From five and a half until six, the hollow which is in the inside filleth up; the teeth grow, and become flat and equal on the top, leaving a small cavity or mark, resembling the eye of a dry bean. While the inside of the corner teeth are hollow, and not so high on the inside as the outside, the horse is in his sixth year.

At six, the corner teeth are about half an inch above the gums, and flat at the top, the cavity or mark being very conspicuous.

At seven, the corner teeth are a little advanced in length, the cavity or mark being smaller and fainter.

At eight, the teeth will have advanced a little more in length, and the mark will be erased.

From eight until fourteen, you judge by the length of the teeth, and the appearance of the tushes.

At fourteen or fifteen, white hairs are produced above the eyebrows, and not sooner. This is termed seeling.

Grey horses become lighter in colour as they advance in years; and when very old, they become white.

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Hints to Gentlemen Riders.

The best position for riding, is to place yourself a little upon your twist, with your knees firmly fixed, and your stirrups of such a length, that when you stand up in them, you can raise yourself a little above the saddle, for without that advantage, your seat would be loose and unsteady; your toes should be turned inwards, and your spurs outwards, from the sides of the horse; you should govern the horse's mouth with the left hand, and hold the whip in your right; your elbows should be kept as close to your sides as possible, and throughout the race you should take care that the counterpoise of your body is a little forward, which will greatly facilitate your horse's speed. But what is more material than all the rest, is to preserve a steady seat on horseback, and to avoid swagging to and fro, or standing upright in the stirrups; actions that will incommode and distress your horse exceedingly.

In short, the whole art of riding consists in keeping a steady seat, and the judicious management of the bridle, never supporting yourself by it, or pulling too violently, but holding your

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horse steadily and lightly, and frequently moving the bit in his mouth. When you have occasion to use the spur, you should turn your toes a little outwards, and bring your heels quickly to the horse's sides, so as to be able to give a sharp stroke; but the spur should never be allowed to touch him, unless there is an absolute necessity for it; you never should spur under the fore bowels, between the shoulder and the girths, unless at the last extremity.

In riding a race, if your horse excels in strength, wind, and bottom, more than in speed, it will be adviseable to take the lead, and make play, going off at such a rate as you think your horse can support throughout the heat, but taking particular care not to overmark him; for though it is universally known and admitted, that it is disadvantageous to the horse who is under the necessity of making play, yet it is the only method by which a horse of the above description can win his races, when contending with those of superior speed and inferior bottom or lastingness.

On the contrary, if your horse excels in speed, but is jadish and soft, or of a hot temper, you should start him a little behind the rest, going off steadily, and waiting upon them throughout the race, preserving his wind and

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strength until you are near the ending post, when, relying upon his speed, you should give a loose, and endeavour to win by a short run.

When ascending a hill, you should slacken your pace, easing your horse as much as possible; but in descending, provided his legs and feet are sound, you may (if you should think it necessary) go along at a good rate.

In whipping your horse, the strokes should be given over the near shoulder, except in very hard running, when all is at stake: you should then elevate your hand considerably higher than your head, and strike the horse in the flank with a strong jerk, that being the most sensible part.

In a waiting race, when making your run at the ending, always endeavour, if possible, to get the whiphand of your competitors, and avoid being hemmed in by the rest; for in such a situation you can neither whip nor spur with effect.

The late Samuel Chifney, rider to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, had an elegant seat on horseback, and governed his horse with a light bridle hand.

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He was allowed by judges to be one of the best riders in the kingdom, but he was very whimsical and conceited withal.

A short time previous to his death he published a book, which he styled, "Genius Genuine;" from which I have made the following quotation, containing many judicious observations and remarks, though expressed in a style peculiar to the author.

"Now, in my own defence, I will name one of those very fine parts in riding a race, as it is thrown in my face to this time as a very great fault in my riding, viz. my riding with a loose rein. The Duke of Bedford was near taking me off his horses, saying the people teazed him because I rode his horses with a loose rein, and desired me to hold my horse fast in running. I was sorry his Grace was thus troubled, as it puts a horse's frame all wrong, and his speed slackened, where the horse has that sort of management to his mouth. My reins appeared loose, but my horse had only proper liberty, and mostly running in the best attitudes. It's usual, when that grooms are talking and giving orders to their riders, to hold the horse fast in his running; and where a horse is intended to make play, their orders mostly are to

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hold the horse fast by the head and let him come, or come along with him; but it's very much against a horse to hold him fast, or let him bear on his rein in running; it makes him run with his mouth more open, and pulls his head more in or up. This causes him at times to run in a fretting, jumping attitude, with his fore legs more open; sometimes it causes him to run stag-necked; this makes the horse point his fore legs (otherwise called straight-legged); sometimes it makes the horse run with his head and neck more down, crowding and reaching against his rider. This reaching his neck against his rider, pulls the horse's fore legs out farther than the pace occasions. In all those attitudes, his sinews are more worked and extended, he's more exertion, his wind more locked, and thus reaching and pointing his fore legs, makes them dwell and tire.

"That the first fine part in riding a race, is to command your horse to run light in his mouth; it keeps him the better together, his legs are the more under him, his sinews the less extended, less exertion, his wind less locked; the horse running thus to order, feeling light to his rider's wants; his parts are more at ease and ready, and can run considerably faster when called upon, to what he can when that he has been running in the fretting, sprawling atti-

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tudes, with part of his rider's weight in his mouth.

"And as the horse comes to his last extremity, finishing his race, he is the better forced, and kept straight with *manner** and fine touching to his mouth. In this situation, the horse's mouth should be eased of the weight of his rein; if not, it stops him little or much. If a horse is a slug, he should be forced with a *manner* up to this order of running; and particularly so if he has to make play, or he will run the slower, and jade the sooner for the want of it.

"The phrase at Newmarket is, that you should pull your horse to ease him in his running. When horses are in great distress in running, they cannot bear that visible manner of pulling, as looked for by many of the sportsmen; he should be enticed to ease himself an inch a time, as his situation will allow.

"This should be done as if you had a silken rein as fine as a hair, and that you was afraid of breaking it: this is the true way a horse should be *held fast* in his running."

* The word "manner" is knowing, putting, keeping self and horse in the best attitudes. This gives readiness, force, and quickness.

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Cruelty of sending favourite Horses to a Straw Yard.

It is matter of great surprise to me, that among the numerous admirers of that noble and useful animal, the horse, no humane individual has hitherto stepped forward as his advocate, to represent the cruelty and inhumanity (sanctioned by custom) of sending favourite horses to a straw yard during the winter.

Although this is the general practice of the metropolitan tradesmen (which proceeds from a narrowness of soul), surely such treatment is a very ungrateful return for the faithful services of a favourite animal during the summer.

The sudden transition from the indulgencies of a liberal allowance of corn, fragrant hay, a well-littered stall, comfortable clothing, good dressing, &c. &c. which he has for some time been accustomed to, to the scanty allowance and miserable accommodation of a receptacle of the above description, represented by a specious advertisement to afford every comfort, is, in my opinion, worse than death; a species of cruelty which Nature revolts at—a practice so barbarous, that no man of feeling or humanity

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can reconcile it to his conscience. Let us draw a parallel case, and bring it home to ourselves, for the analogy holds good between the rational and instinctive parts of the creation. Suppose then for a moment, that a being of the former description, who had long been in the habit of enjoying not only the comforts, but even the elegancies and luxuries peculiar to high life, should be precipitated from such a state of felicity and comfort, to the miserable accommodation and coarse fare of a parish workhouse, what would his feelings be on the occasion? Would he wish to survive the dreadful vicissitude, and drag on the load of life under such distressing circumstances? Or is it not more reasonable to suppose, he would prefer instant dissolution to such a state?

Ought we then to doom an animal, whose instinctive perceptions border upon reason, whose feelings are as acute as our own, who has participated of our pleasures and shared in our toils, who has been our companion and associate, to suffer all the horrors arising from cold and hunger, which never fail to undermine vitality, and by a gradual wasting so enfeeble and enervate the animal frame, as in the end to suspend the power of locomotion?

If the animal possessed the organs of speech,

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would he not say, Oh, inhuman master! Oh, ungrateful man! is this a fit return for my past services?

It would have been an act of humanity to have taken my life at once; but it is the highest pitch of barbarity thus to consign me to a lingering death.

The following list of Brood mares, and their produce, will shew what description have produced horses, mares, &c. of the greatest celebrity on the turf; consequently, that have contributed most to the improvement of our breed. It also includes the sires of such produce, and will prove extremely useful to Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a general and comprehensive knowledge of Blood horses, without unnecessary waste of time.

AKASTER TURK Mares
produced

Roxana	by	Bald Galloway
Driver (Beaver's)	by	Snake

ALEXANDER Mares
produced

Castrel	by	Buzzard

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Bronze	by	Buzzard
Selim	by	Ditto
Reubens	by	Ditto

ALMANZOR Mare
produced

Traveller	by	Partner

ALFRED Mares
produced

Palmflower	by	Weazel
Mother Red Cap	by	Rockingham
Lignum Vitæ	by	Walnut
Sir Harry	by	Sir Peter

ANKASTER STARLING Mare
produced

Dove	by	Matchless
Nutcracker	by	Matchem

BABRAHAM Mares
produced

Johnny	by	Matchem
Giantess	by	Ditto
Magnolia	by	Marsk
Dorimant	by	Otho
Ballad Singer	by	Le Sang
Orange Girl	by	Matchem
Dubskelper	by	Phlegon

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BAJAZET Mare
produced

Pretender	by	Marsk

BALD GALLOWAY Mares
produced

Lath	by	Godolphin Arabian
Cade	by	Ditto
Regulus	by	Ditto

BARTLETT'S CHILDERS' Mares
produced

Midge	by	A Son of Bay Bolton
Camilla	by	Ditto ditto
Miss Belsea	by	Regulus
Flora	by	Ditto
Eloisa	by	Ditto

BASTO MARES
produced

Crab	by	Alcock Arabian
Black-legs	by	Childers
Second	by	Ditto
Snip	by	Ditto

SON of BAY BOLTON Mare
produced

Miss Middleton	by	Regulus
Miss Cleveland	by	Ditto

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Lord Lonsdale's BAY ARABIAN Mare
produced
Miss Ramsden by Cade

BELFORD Mare
produced
Nimble by Goldfinder

BETHEL'S ARABIAN Mare
produced
Cypron by Blaze

BETHEL CAST-AWAY Mare
produced
Bald Charlotte by Old Royal

BLACK-AND-ALL-BLACK Mare
produced
Pontifex by Marsk
King Fergus by Eclipse

BLACKET'S SNAIL Mare
produced
Meliora (Tartar's dam) by Fox

BLACK-HEARTY Mare, called BONNY BLACK,
produced
The great grandam of Mr. Martindale's
Gustavus.

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HUTTON'S BLACK-LEGS Mare
produced

Marsk	by	Squirt

BLANK Mares
produced

Juno	by	Spectator
Goldfinder	by	Snap
Mark Anthony	by	Spectator
I. O.	by	Ditto
Magnet	by	Herod
Frenzy's Dam	by	Engineer
Pilot	by	Dainty Davy
Brim	by	Squirrel
Young Marsk	by	Marsk
Hephestion	by	Ditto
Highflyer	by	Herod
Il'mio	by	Ditto
Aspasia	by	Ditto
Harmony	by	Ditto
Drone	by	Ditto
Marigold	by	Ditto
Horatia	by	Eclipse
Delpini	by	Highflyer
Dam of Pallafox	by	Coxcomb
Seedling	by	Pumpkin
Nimble	by	Florizel

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BLAZE mare
produced

King Herod	by	Tartar
Holyhock	by	Young Cade

BLOODY BUTTOCKS' mare
produced

Witherington mare	by	Partner
Lady Thigh (Parker's)	by	Ditto
Squirrel	by	Traveller

Son of the BROWNLOW TURK mare
produced

Starling	by	Bay Bolton

CADE mares
produced

Omnium	by	Snap
Bay Malton	by	Sampson
Otho	by	Moses
Vauxhall Snap	by	Snap
Lilly	by	Blank
Mambrino	by	Engineer
Marianne	by	Squirrel
Sweet William	by	Syphon
Woodpecker	by	Herod
Cowslip	by	Ditto

YOUNG CADE mares
produced

Rosebud	by	Snap

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Princess	by	Turk
Miss Hervey	by	Eclipse
Crassus	by	Ditto
Comet	by	Ditto
Fairy	by	Highflyer

CARLISLE TURK mare
produced
Carlisle gelding by Bald Galloway

CARELESS mare
produced

Childers	by the	Darley Arabian
Bartlett's Childers	by	Ditto

CARBINEER mares
produced

Mayfly	by	Florizel
Abba Thulle	by	Young Marsk

CARTOUCH mare
produced

Miss South	by	South
Dam of Bourdeaux	by	Cygnet

CHILDERS' mares
produced

Sloe	by	Crab
Blossom	by	Ditto
Little Driver	by	Beaver's Driver
Feather	by the	Godolphin Arabian
Horatia	by	Blank

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COALITION COLT mare
produced
Grecian Princess by Forrester

COMPTON BARB mare
produced
Camilla by Trentham
Driver by Ditto

GREY GRANTHAM mare, called
CONFEDERATE FILLY,
produced
Blaze by Childers

COUNSELLOR mare
produced
Coughing Polly by Bartlett's Childers

COXCOMB mare
produced
Pallafox by Crop

CRAB mares
produced
Cripple by the Godolphin Arabian
Damper's Dam by Blank
Starling by Whitenose
Miss Cape by Regulus
Young Hag by Skim
Pacolet by Blank

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Fairy Queen	by Young Cade
Crysolite	by Blank
Cripple	by the Godolphin Arabian
Cygnet	by Ditto
Phlegon	by Matchem

CRIPPLE BARB mare (Hampton Court)
produced

Cartouch	by the Bald Galloway

CUB mare
produced

Miss Nightingale	by Matchem

CURWEN BAY BARB mare
produced

Soreheels	by Basto
Partner	by Jigg
Sampson (Robinson's)	by Blaze

CYGNET mare
produced

Florizel	by Herod
Bourdeaux	by Ditto
Sting	by Ditto
Winnifred	by Justice

DAMPER mare
produced

Ambrosio	by Sir Peter
Roxana	by Ditto

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MONTAGU, or D'ARCY WOODCOCK mare,
produced

Sedbury	by	Partner

N. B. Sedbury was a horse of exquisite beauty, and in a high form for racing.

DIOMED mares
produced

Spoliator	by	Trumpator
Wonder	by	Phænomenon
Pamela	by	Whiskey
Sorcerer	by	Trumpator
Clarissa	by	Whiskey
Eleanor	by	Ditto
Miracle	by	Phænomenon
Julia	by	Whiskey
Sir Oliver	by	Sir Peter
Caleb Quotem	by	Ditto
Lydia	by	Whiskey

DORIMOND mare
produced

Gentle Kitty	by	Silvio

DRIVER mare
produced

Dizzy	by	Blank

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DRONE mares produced

Brough	by	Stride
Sir John	by	Ditto
Lady Brough	by	Ditto
Staveley	by	Shuttle

DUNGANNON mare produced

Lancaster	by	Sir Peter
Walton	by	Ditto
Ditto	by	Ditto
Pan	by	St. George

DUX mare produced

Bosky	by	Highflyer
Buzzard	by	Woodpecker

ECLIPSE mares produced

Weazel	by	Herod
Phænomenon	by	Ditto
Escape	by	Highflyer
King David	by	Ditto
Tulip	by	Damper
Skyscraper	by	Highflyer
Brown Charlotte	by	Ditto
Bab	by	Bourdeaux
Volanté	by	Highflyer

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John Bull	by	Fortitude
Guildford	by	Highflyer
Mr. Teazle	by	Sir Peter
Stamford	by	Ditto
Lady Bull	by	John Bull
Bobtail	by	Precipitate
Expectation	by	Sir Peter
Remembrancer	by	Pipator
Witchcraft	by	Sir Peter

ENGINEER mares
produced

Frenzy	by	Eclipse
Columba	by	Alfred

FEATHER mare
produced

Anvil	by	Herod

FLORIZEL mares
produced

Rally	by	Trumpator
Hermione	by	Sir Peter
Harry Rowe	by	Pantaloon
Rebel	by	Trumpator
Sir Solomon	by	Sir Peter

FORESTER mare
produced

Xantippe	by	Eclipse

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Alexander	by	Eclipse
Poor Soldier	by	Ditto
Don Quixotte	by	Ditto

Fox mares
produced

Tartar	by	Partner
Crab (Duke of Cumberland's)	by	Crab
Snap	by	Snip

Foxhunter mare (Coles's)
produced

Molly Longlegs	by	Babraham

Godolphin Arabian mares
produced

Merlin	by	Second
Overton's Grandam	by	Snip
Babraham Blank	by	Babraham
Milksop	by	His R. H. Crab
Coquette	by the	Compton Barb
Gnawpost	by	Snap

Goldfinder mares
produced

Miss Judy	by	Alfred
Coheiress	by	Pot8o's
Stride	by	Phænomenon
Wrangler	by	Diomed

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Young GREYHOUND mare
produced
Lass of the Mill by Traveller

HAUTBOY mares
produccd
Almanzor by the Darley Arabian
Snake by Lister Turk

HENRICUS mare
produced
Traveller by Highflyer

HEROD mares
produced

Imperator	by	Conductor
Dungannon	by	Eclipse
Yellow Filly	by	Tandem
Scota	by	Eclipse
Deceit	by	Tandem
Nina	by	Eclipse
Georgina	by	Sweetbriar
Bobtail	by	Eclipse
Tickle Toby	by	Alfred
Coriander	by	Pot8o's
Spear	by	Javelin
Contessina	by	Young Marsk
Old Gold	by	Mercury
Calomel	by	Ditto
Precipitate	by	Ditto

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Grey Trentham	by	Trentham
Portia	by	Volunteer
Overton	by	King Fergus
Standhopper	by	Ditto
Whiskey	by	Saltram
Silver	by	Mercury
Nerissa	by	Volunteer
Gohanna	by	Mercury
Waxy	by	Pot8o's
Garland	by	Mercury
Jessica	by	Volunteer
Benningbrough	by	King Fergus
Knowsley	by	Sir Peter
Worthy	by	Pot8o's

HIGHFLYER mares
produced

Spread Eagle	by	Volunteer
Hambletonian	by	King Fergus
Hippopotamus	by	Ditto
Jack Andrews	by	Joe Andrews
Warter	by	King Fergus
Oscar	by	Saltram
Schedoni	by	Pot8o's
Eagle	by	Volunteer
Anniseed	by	Coriander
Dick Andrews	by	Joe Andrews
Champion	by	Pot8o's
Sophia	by	Buzzard
Penelope	by	Trumpator

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Alonzo	by	Pegasus
Teddy the Grinder	by	Asparagus
Orville	by	Benningbrough
Parasol	by	Pot8o's
Pelisse	by	Whiskey
Hippocampus	by	Coriander
Sancho	by	Don Quixote
Violanté	by	John Bull
Meteora	by	Meteor

HYDER ALLY mare
produced

Chance	by	Lurcher

JUSTICE mares
produced

Asparagus	by	Pot8o's
Bouquet	by	Florizel
Johnny	by	King Fergus
Admiral Nelson	by	John Bull

KING FERGUS mares
produced

Little Scot	by	Delpini
Houghton Lass	by	Sir Peter
Launcelot	by	Delpini

Large HARTLEY mare
produced
Babraham (16 hds. high) by Godolphin Arabian.

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LEEDES ARABIAN mare
produced

Basto	by	Byerly Turk
Fox	by	Clumsey

LE SANG mare
produced

Windlestone	by	Magnet

LISTER TURK, or HOBBY mare,
produced

Brocklesby Betty,	by	Curwen's Bay Barb

Little HARTLEY mares
produced

Blank	by the	Godolphin Arabian
Old England	by	Ditto
Shakespear	by	Hobgoblin
Miss Meredith	by	Cade

MAGNET mare
produced

Honest John	by	Sir Peter

MAKELESS mares
produced

Bay Bolton	by	Grey Hautboy
Hartley's Blind Horse	by the	Holderness Turk

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MAMBRINO mare
produced

Totteridge	by	Dungannon
Magic	by	Volunteer

MARK ANTHONY mare
produced

Paynator	by	Trumpator
Chippenham	by	Ditto

MARSK mare
produced

King Bladud	by	Fortunio

MARSK (Young) mares
produced

Baron Nile	by	Delpini
Maidston	by	Benningbrough
Sir Harry Dimsdale	by	Sir Peter

MATCHEM mares
produced

Jemima	by	Snap
Calash	by	Herod
Faith	by	Pacolet
Maid of the Oaks	by	Herod
Rockingham	by	Highflyer
Pharamond	by	Ditto
Stargazer	by	Ditto

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Matron	by	Florizel
Fidget	by	Ditto
Mrs. Jordan	by	Highflyer
Scorpion	by	Il'mio
Walnut	by	Highflyer
Creeper	by	Tandem
Huby	by	Phænomenon
Rosalind	by	Ditto
Ormond	by	King Fergus
Skypeeper	by	Highflyer
Young Giantess	by	Diomed
Pamela	by	Ditto
Diamond	by	Highflyer
Hornby Lass	by	Buzzard
Quiz	by	Ditto

MATCHLESS mare
produced

Brunette	by	Squirrel

MERCURY mares
produced

Giles	by	Trumpator
Duckling	by	Grouse
Hannibal	by	Driver

MERLIN mare
produced

Meteor	by	Eclipse

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MIDGE mare
produced
Miss Cleveland by Regulus

MONTAGU mare
produced
Mother Western by Smith's Son of Snake

NORTHUMBERLAND mare
produced
Posthumus by Herod

OLD ENGLAND mare
produced
Manilla by Goldfinder

OMAR mare
produced
Soldier by Eclipse
Cannon by Dungannon

OMNIUM mare
produced
Joe Andrews by Eclipse

OROONOKO mare
produced
Calliope by Slouch
Sportsmistress by Warren's Sportsman

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OXFORD DUN ARABIAN mare
produced
Miss Slammerkin by True Blue

PACOLET mare
produced

Caroline	by	Phænomenon
Dion	by	Spadille
Marcia	by	Coriander
Vesta	by	Delpini
Grey Colt	by	Hambletonian

PANGLOSS mare
produced
Smallbones by Justice

PARTNER mares
produced

Miss Makeless	by	Young Greyhound
Ancaster Starling	by	Starling
Shepherd's Crab	by	Crab
Changeling	by	Cade
Young Cade	by	Ditto
Matchem	by	Ditto
Spectator	by	Crab
Lofty (Vane's)	by	the Godolphin Arabian
Posthumus	by	Ditto
Gimerack	by	Cripple
Otho	by	Moses

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PATRIOT mare
produced

Syphon	by	Squirt

PERCY ARABIAN mare
produced

Bennington	by	Rockingham

POSTMASTER mare
produced

Sybil	by	Dungannon
Caroline	by	Ditto
Little Devil	by	Rockingham
Kill-Devil	by	Ditto

POTSO's mares
produced

Hyperion	by	Highflyer
Georgiana	by	John Bull
Muly Moloch	by	Ditto

REGULUS mares
produced

Curiosity	by	Snap
Angelica	by	Ditto
Hyæna	by	Ditto
Wildman's Snap	by	Ditto
Rachel	by	Blank
Virago	by	Snap
Eclipse	by	Marsk

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Ancient Pistol	by	Snap
Rosebud	by	Ditto
Faggergill	by	Snap
Transit	by	Marsk
Imogen	by	Belford
Papillon	by	Snap
Harriet	by	Matchem
Leviathan	by	Marsk
Pontac	by	Ditto
Middlesex	by	Snap
Cypher	by	Squirrel
Tandem	by	Syphon
Capella	by	Herod
Miss West	by	Matchem

RIB mares
produced

Countess	by	Blank
Magog	by	Matchem

ROYAL mare
produced

Hautboy	by	D'Arcy White Turk

SAMPSON mare
produced

Miss Cornforth	by	Matchem

SEDBURY mare
produced

Miss Cranbourne	by	the Godolphin Arabian

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SHAKESPEAR mare
produced
Sweetbriar by Syphon

SHARK mare
produced
Symmetry by Delpini
Lenox by Ditto

SKIM mare
produced
Laburnum by Herod
Tiffany by Eclipse

SKYSCRAPER mare
produced
Brainworm by Buzzard

SLOUCH mare
produced
Orpheus by Le Sang
Dutchess by Ditto

SNAKE mare
produced
Squirt by Bartlett's Childers

Smith's Son of SNAKE mares
produced
Miss Western by Sedbury

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Spilletta	by	Regulus
Magog's Dam	by	Rib

Vauxhall SNAP mare
produced

Shuttle	by	Young Marsk

SNAP mares
produced

Pantaloon	by	Matchem
Conductor	by	Ditto
Flora	by	Squirrel
Rarity	by	Matchem
Evergreen	by	Herod
Alfred	by	Matchem
Shark	by	Marsk
Georgina	by	Matchem
Postmaster	by	Herod
Pomona	by	Ditto
Justice	by	Ditto
Everlasting	by	Eclipse
Fortitude	by	Herod
Maria	by	Ditto
Faith	by	Ditto
Lavender	by	Ditto
Saltram	by	Eclipse
Nosegay	by	Justice
Editha	by	Herod
Wren	by	Woodpecker
Zilia	by	Eclipse

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Sir Peter Teazle	by	Highflyer
Nelly	by	Postmaster
Star	by	Highflyer
Seagul	by	Woodpecker
Vermin	by	Highflyer
Prunella	by	Ditto

SNIP mare
produced

Cardinal Puff	by	Babraham

SOREHEELS mare
produced

Danby Cade	by	Cade
South	by	Regulus
Grandam of Highflyer	by	Ditto

SOUTH mare
produced

Trentham	by	Sweepstakes

SPANKER mare
produced

Jigg	by	Byerly Turk

SPECTATOR mares
produced

Javelin	by	Eclipse
Fame	by	Pantaloon
Diomed	by	Florizel

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Young Eclipse	by	Eclipse
Dragon	by	Woodpecker
Patriot	by	Rockingham

Warren's SPORTSMAN mare
produced

Pot8o's	by	Eclipse

SQUIRT mare
produced

Maiden	by	Matchem
Purity	by	Ditto
Pumpkin	by	Ditto

And nine others, which were good runners.

SQUIRREL mares
produced

Fortunio	by	Florizel
Trumpator	by	Conductor
Spadille	by	Highflyer
Escape	by	Ditto
Olivia	by	Justice
Pipator	by	Imperator
Esther	by	Highflyer
Huncamunca	by	Ditto
Alfred	by	John Bull

STARLING mares
produced

Clio	by	Young Cade

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Miss Spindleshanks	by	Omar
Mayfly	by	Matchem
Tuberose	by	Herod
Nimble	by	Goldfinder

Sir C. Turner's SWEEPSTAKES mare
produced
Mopsqueezer by Matchem

SWIFT mare
produced
Magnum Bonum by Matchem

SWEETBRIAR mares
produced

Delamere	by	Highflyer
Cheshire Cheese	by	Sir Peter

SWEEPER mare
produced

Vertumnus	by	Eclipse
Boudrow	by	Ditto

SYPHON mare
produced
Maid of all Work by Highflyer

TANDEM mares
produced
Parisot by Sir Peter

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Sir Paul	by	Sir Peter
Paulina	by	Ditto
Rosette	by	Benningbrough

TARTAR mares
produced

Tutin's Polly	by	Black and all Black
Jupiter	by	Eclipse
Mercury	by	Ditto
Volunteer	by	Ditto
Queen Mab	by	Ditto

TRAVELLER mares
produced

Lass of the Mill	by	Oroonoko
Morwick Ball	by	Regulus
Carbineer	by	Young Cade

TRENTHAM mare
produced

Colibri	by	Woodpecker
Sister to Colibri	by	Ditto

TRUE BLUE mare
produced

Othello	by	Crab
Oroonoko	by	Ditto
Dutchess	by	Whitenose

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TRUMPATOR mares
produced

Hyale	by	Phænomenon
Rumbo	by	Whiskey

VERTUMNUS mare
produced

Lurcher	by	Dungannon

WEAZEL mares
produced

Hippona	by	King Fergus
Cockfighter	by	Overton

WHITEFOOT mares
produced

Bajazet	by the	Godolphin Arabian
King Pepin	by	Cartouch

WHITENOSE mares
produced

Le Sang	by	Changeling
Dux	by	Matchem
Nutcracker	by	Squirrel

WHY-NOT mare
produced

Bald Galloway	by the	St. Victor Barb

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WOODPECKER mares produced

Raby	by	Pegasus
Fractious	by	Mercury
Belissima	by	Phænomenon
Agonistes	by	Sir Peter
Sir David	by	Trumpator
Cardinal Beaufort	by	Gohanna
Canopus	by	Ditto

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Deaths of celebrated Stallions.

BASTO, at Chatsworth, Derbyshire, about the year 1723.

BAY BOLTON, at Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, in 1736, aged 31.

FOX, at Lord Portmore's, in 1738, aged 23.

BELGRADE TURK, in the possession of Sir Marmaduke Wyvill, about the year 1740.

CHILDERS, in the Duke of Devonshire's stud, about the year 1741, aged 26.

HARTLEY'S Blind Horse, at Halnaby, near Richmond, Yorkshire, about the year 1742.

PARTNER, in Mr. Croft's stud, at Barforth, Yorkshire, in 1747, aged 29.

CRAB, on Christmas-day, 1750.

GODOLPHIN ARABIAN, in 1753, aged 29.

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CADE, in 1756, aged 22.

BOLTON STARLING, at North Milford, Yorkshire, 24th March, 1756, aged 29.

SNIP, at Kenton, Northumberland, 8th May, 1757, aged 21.

DORMOUSE, in 1757, aged 29. Served mares at 40 guineas and 1 guinea.

YOUNG CARTOUCH, at Hampton Court, in 1759.

TARTAR, the latter end of the year 1759, aged 16.

SEDBURY, about the year 1759, aged 25.

BABRAHAM, in 1760.

CULLEN ARABIAN, in 1761.

YOUNG CADE, 27th Novemb. 1764, aged 17.

REGULUS, at Low Gaterly, near Richmond, Yorkshire, n 1765, aged 26.

SPECTATOR, at Grimston, Lincolnshire, in 1767, aged 28.

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BLANK, at Grimston, Lincolnshire, in 1768, aged 28.

SNAP, at West Wratting, Cambridgeshire, in July, 1777, aged 27. Served mares at 50 guineas and half-a-guinea.

SAMPSON, in Lord Rockingham's stud, in 1777, aged 32.

LE SANG, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in 1778, aged 18.

MARSK, in Lord Abingdon's stud, at Rycot, in Oxfordshire, in July, 1779, aged 29. Served mares at 100 guineas and 1 guinea.

KING HEROD, at Newmarket, 12th May, 1780, aged 21. Served mares at 25 guineas and half-a-guinea.

MATCHEM, at Bywell, Northumberland, 21st February, 1781, aged 33. Served mares at 50 guineas and 1 guinea.

IMPERATOR, in August, 1786, aged 10.

MORWICK BALL, 4th January, 1807, aged 25.

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CRYSOLITE, at York, in the summer of 1788, aged 25.

ECLIPSE, at Cannons, Surry, 26th Feb. 1789, aged 25. Served mares at 30 guineas and 1 guinea.

GOLDFINDER, in 1789, aged 25.

FORTITUDE, at Balsham, Cambridgeshire, in 1789, aged 13.

PHLEGON, at Greystock, Cumberland, in 1790, aged 25.

CONDUCTOR, in August, 1790, aged 23.

FAGGERGILL, in August, 1791, aged 25.

FLORIZEL, the latter end of the year 1791, aged 23.

PAYMASTER, in 1791, aged 25.

TANDEM, in 1793, aged 20.

MERCURY, at Petworth, Sussex, in April, 1793, aged 15. Served mares at 30 guineas and 1 guinea.

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HIGHFLYER, at Highflyer Hall, Ely, Cambridgeshire, 18th October, 1793, aged 19. Served mares at 30 guineas and 1 guinea.

PHÆNOMENON, after landing at New York in America, in the year 1798, aged 19.

WOODPECKER, at Petworth, Sussex, the latter end of 1798, aged 25.

ROCKINGHAM, in autumn, 1799, aged 18.

YOUNG MARSK, at Aldburgh, near Marsham, Yorkshire, 28th October, 1800, aged 31.

AJAX, 7th November, 1800, aged 29.

KING FERGUS, in summer, 1800, aged 25.

POTSO's, in Mr. Golding's stud, in November, 1800, aged 27.

OVERTON, 30th May, 1801.

WEAZEL, at Malton, Yorkshire, in March, 1801.

FORTUNIO, 21st April, 1802.

JUPITER, at Thornville Royal, Decemb. 1802.

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SPADILLE, in 1803.

PIPATOR, 20th February, 1804.

CAUSTIC, 26th April, 1804.

DON QUIXOTE, summer, 1806.

SKYSCRAPER, 1807.

TRUMPATOR, spring, 1808.

SANCHO, in the autumn of 1809.

THE END.

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